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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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ALLIES REFUSE TO GIVE PERMITS FOR STOCKHOLM MEET

Britain, America, France And Italy All Withhold Passports

NO U. S. DELEGATES

Gompers Says Conference Prejudicial To Democracy's Cause

RUSSIA FAVORABLE

Semi-Official Note Classes Gathering As Solely Party Affair

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 13.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy have decided not to grant permission to attend the Stockholm Conference. The Law Officers of the Crown advised the Government that it was illegal for any resident of His Majesty's Dominions to confer with enemy subjects, without a licence from the Crown.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has telegraphed to Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, that the Federation will not be represented at the Stockholm Conference, which it regards as prejudicial to the cause of permanent peace and democracy. He regrets that he is unable to accept Mr. Havelock Wilson's invitation to England, his duties forbidding him to leave the United States at the present time.

While many epithets like "treachery" are levelled at Mr. Arthur Henderson, the general tendency of the papers is to await his statement in the House of Commons before passing final judgment concerning the grave charges made by the Premier.

British Election May Result

It is hoped in many quarters that the Labor Conference of the 21st will reverse the decision reached at the conference on the 10th, thus ending the crisis. If, on the contrary, the decision of the recent conference is upheld, the remaining Labor Ministers will be confronted with the alternative of withdrawing from the Government, or from their Party. In the former event, the Premier may decide on an election.

A dangerous feature of the situation is the possibility of the estrangement of Labor and it is strongly felt that, in the interests of national unity, the Government should seek a solution by consultation with the Laborites.

The Daily Mail urges Mr. Lloyd George to attend the conference on the 21st, explain the situation fully and frankly and ask, on behalf of the nation and the Allies, the withdrawal of the resolution passed by the Labor Party on the 10th.

W. M. Hughes Denounces 'Trap'

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, has telegraphed to the Colonial Office, expressing his strong opinion that representation of British Labor at the Stockholm Conference would be most undesirable and calculated to hamper the Allies in the prosecution of the war and in deciding terms of peace, saying that it is impossible to reconcile representation at Stockholm with the war aims of Great Britain as stated by Mr. Lloyd George.

He continues: "I regard this conference, at which the peace-cranks of all countries, including Great Britain, and German secret agents masquerading as pacifists and the friends of Labor, will be gathered together, as a cunning trap set to catch the loyal British Labor representatives and, through them, the organised Labor now supporting the war.

Russia Doesn't Object

Petrograd, August 12.—A semi-official statement refers to Mr. Arthur Henderson's speech at the Labor Conference in London, on the 10th, regarding the attitude of the Russian Government to the Stockholm Conference and says that it certainly seems as if the Russian Government has always been of opinion and still shares the opinion that the projected Socialist Conference is not directly related to the policy of the State and, being solely a Party question, all Parties of all countries may go to the conference to formulate their points of view.

Germans Endeavor To Make Gigantic Battle Of Flanders War's Decisive Engagement

Heedless Of Appalling Losses, Rush Into Attack, Seeking Only To Kill; 'Nothing Special' Haig Reports!

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 13.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The prisoners taken in the Ypres sector during the attack on Friday and our subsequent operations now total 454. Six guns have also been captured. The Portuguese repulsed a raid southward of Armentieres.

We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four. Five of ours have not returned.

Sir Douglas Haig wired this afternoon that there was nothing special to report.

It is impossible to realise from the official communiques the tremendousness of the battle proceeding in Flanders. The latest accounts from newspaper correspondents confirm that it is the most titanic struggle of the war.

Entire Countryside Ablaze

Mr. Philip Gibbs, after emphasising the greatness of the enemy's artillery, which, however, is not so great as ours, says that the whole countryside is a blaze of fire and smoke, especially around Glencorse Wood, Inverness Copse, "Stirling Castle" and Frezenberg, where a perfect hellfire rages. Successive and heavy waves of enemy troops counter-attacked against these places on Saturday, only to be smashed to pieces.

When our men were consolidating their position on Westhoek Ridge, on Saturday, they had to call for further help from our gunners. Simultaneously, our aeroplanes signalled that there was a great gathering of German troops in Nuns Wood and Polygon Wood.

These calls were answered by large groups of batteries of guns ranging from 18 inches downwards, across a big stretch of country miles deep. The Germans, with rifles at the slope and weighted with bombs and trench-spades, fell in heaps.

'Never Seen So Many Dead'

One of our airmen subsequently reported that he had never seen so many dead. This was only one of many such slaughters.

Here is another. Our gunners received a report that the Germans were assembling in the Valley of the Hanebeke. Two battalions of the enemy advanced in the open before our guns found them.

Then, when the storm broke upon them, they tried to escape by running, throwing themselves down on the ground, or plunging into shell-craters, but not many escaped. Whole ranks were blown to bits.

The enemy cannot evade such slaughter, because these bits of high ground we are capturing guard vital centers and they simply must fight to defend them with full weight of men and guns. Their fire last Friday and Saturday was the greatest any of our men have ever faced.

Whole Battalions Slain

Later reports showed that, in their counter-attacks against the positions we had captured at Westhoek, the Germans did not all die by shell-fire, but the Lancashire Fusiliers and the North Lancashire Regiment fired their rifles all day on Friday and Saturday on human targets which they could not miss. German reserves were hurried up to relieve their shattered battalions and, flung straight into the counter-attacks, they often wandered in the open, in full kit, ignorant of our whereabouts. The rifle here reasserted its old prominence and whole battalions of the enemy were massacred.

After referring to the big efforts being made by the enemy to dispute our superiority of the air, Mr. Philip Gibbs concludes: "The enemy is all out and it seems as if he wishes to make this battle the decisive one of the war. I do not see how he can win it after the loss of Pilkem Ridge and Westhoek Ridge, but he is out to kill, regardless of his own losses."

Head Of British Recruiting In United States

This is Brigadier-General White and his staff. They have charge of recruiting for the British army in the United States.

U. S. Must Look Out After War, Says Kaiser

'I Will Stand No Nonsense,' He Told Gerard; Wouldn't Have Let Lusitania Be Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 13.—Mr. Gerard, in a further instalment of his book, which is being published in the Daily Telegraph, describes an interview in October, 1915, with the Kaiser, who had previously refused to see him. He says that the Kaiser remarked that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the s.s. Lusitania if he had known it, because no gentleman would kill so many women and children.

The Kaiser, who was care-worn and nervous, showed great bitterness against America and repeatedly said: "America had better look out after the war" and: "I will stand no nonsense from America after the war."

SIR PAUL CHATER BUYS HONGKONG GERMAN BANK

Bids $335,000 At Auction For Premises Of The Deutsche-Asiatische Concern

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, August 14.—The premises of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank were sold by auction today and bought by Sir Paul Chater for $335,000.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 16
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Aug. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Aug. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakusan M. Aug. 20
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Aug. 27
For ...
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Aug. 31

Ting Hwai Adjudged Innocent And Freed

Feng Kuo-chang Holds He Was Not Guilty Of Misuse Of Seals

General Ting Hwai, the custodian of Presidential seals, extradited from Shanghai, has been declared innocent by Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang and has been released, according to Chinese Press telegrams.

Japan Seeks Steel For Building Ships

Capacity Now Is 800,000 New Tons Annually, But Supplies Are Short

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, August 13.—According to the latest returns, Japan's shipbuilding capacity, which, before the war, included only seven shipyards capable of building ships over 1,000 tons, now numbers twenty-eight yards, with 94 slips, which can build ships of over 1,000 tons. The maximum capacity of these yards is estimated at 400,000 tons at a time and, allowing six months for the completion of each ship, their total capacity is estimated at 800,000 tons annually, provided there is an ample supply of materials.

Even the most moderate estimate places their total output at 600,000 tons a year, but Japan's steel-producing capacity is limited to a maximum of 35,000 tons, with which only 8,000 tons of shipping can be built. Consequently, the utilisation of Japan's shipbuilding capacity to the fullest extent is dependent on the supply of iron and steel from abroad.

The Weather

Fine weather, with variable and moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 92.1 and the minimum 74.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 93.2 and 73.0.

Rumanians Lose 5 Miles In Fierce Six Days Focsany Battle

Stcherbatcheff's Army In Danger; No Confirmation Of German Slackening

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 13.—The official communiques do not confirm the report that von Mackensen's offensive against Rumania is slackening. The battle north of Focsany has now lasted for six days, during which time the Rumanians, despite a very stout resistance against superior numbers, have been driven back five miles. By their retirement to Marasesti, the Rumanians have presumably lost control of the loop-line between Marasesti and Tekutchiha, mentioned on the 10th.

Marshal von Mackensen is now 16 miles from Adjudul, on the retention of which place the safety of the army commanded by General Stcherbatcheff, in the Valley of the Trotus, largely depends. If Adjudul is lost, the railway up the Valley of the Trotus would be useless and General Stcherbatcheff would be compelled to fall back.

Paris, August 12.—The Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Korniloff, has telegraphed to General Foch: "I am convinced that, after the restoration of firm discipline, our troops will very shortly bring full support to our allies." General Foch replied, paying a tribute to General Korniloff's ardor and unconquerable energy and anticipating powerful Russian offensives as a prelude to decisive victories.

Pilots Bring Action Against Association

Ask Restraint Of Retirement Or Death Allowances Except For Depositors

Action against the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association was begun by James William Carle in the British Supreme Court yesterday.

The writ in the case states that the suit is brought in behalf of James William Carle and all other pilots who have entered into agreement with the defendant Association for the deposit of Tls. 5,000 with that Association versus the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association and D. L. Watson, manager, and W. E. Kent, J. Vaughan, W. V. Cameron, Michael W. R. Boyd, A. H. Best and J. H. Pratt, the committee of the Association.

The claim is that only the pilots in whose behalf the action is brought, or their legal representatives, are entitled to receive money payment from Association funds in the event of retirement or death. An injunction is asked restraining payment for pilots not in the deposit agreement. The plaintiffs also ask costs. Mr. John Hora represented the plaintiffs and Mr. W. A. C. Platt the defendants. On Mr. Platt's application Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, ordered pleadings.

German Bank Is Closed; Austrian Ships Seized

Fate Of Teutonic Subjects Living In Shanghai Is Not Yet Settled

China's entrance into the war found speedy reflection in Shanghai. A few hours after the action of the cabinet in Peking the German bank here was closed up and the three Austrian ships in the harbor were seized.

In the morning Mr. Sah Fu-muh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, visited Mr. Siffert, [illegible] Consul, who countersigned sealing orders for the bank, which were later issued by the Mixed Court. These orders were later served on Mr. Figge, manager of the bank, which was duly locked. Guards were then posted around it.

It is the intention of the government to have the Bank of China take over the affairs of the German institution. Mr. Figge will be asked to appoint two of his men to assist the officials of the Bank of China and the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in going over the bank's money and papers. The Bank of China is awaiting official orders from Peking before proceeding with this part of the program, but Signor Passeri is reported by Reuter's to be already on his way down, to take charge.

The Silesia, the Bohemia and the China, the three Austrian vessels lying in the Whangpoo, were taken over by Chinese naval officers in the afternoon. The crews of the three vessels, approximately 80 men, were brought into the Settlement. Temporary arrangements were made to have them fed in the Palace Hotel. The problem of their housing has not yet been settled.

A report has been circulating among the Chinese that the Austrian ships had been sold just before the declaration of war, partly with the connivance of some of the officials in Peking. It is said that they were taken over nominally by Chinese, later to be turned over to the real purchasers, Japanese interests. One of the reasons for the delay in the declaration of war was the desire to put this deal through, it is said.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration has also taken prompt action, a notification stating that telegrams from all German firms and individuals (and presumably Austrians as well) are not accepted for transmission. Telegrams received are [illegible] only and must bear the plain signature of the sender. Any without text are not admitted.

Private telegrams in plain language must be written in Chinese or English. All telegrams are subject to censorship. Private code telegrams sent by Chinese should be accompanied by a translation in plain Chinese or English and codes submitted to the telegraph office. Private code telegrams sent by foreigners should bear the stamps of their respective Ministers or Consuls and, where no Consuls are stationed, telegrams should be translated into plain Chinese or English and codes submitted to the telegraph office.

Because of the complex legal questions involved no decision has been reached yet as to what will be done with Germans and Austrians living in Shanghai. Shanghai by virtue of its international status is a neutral port, but technically the right of eminent domain over the territory inheres in the Chinese. Whether the Teutons in the Settlement will be declared belligerents on that ground, or whether the Diplomatic Corps will still regard this as neutral territory, or whether diplomatic authorities will decide on the treatment of Teutons as belligerents on the ground that nearly all the Powers involved are hostile to the Teutonic Powers, cannot yet be said. It is understood, however, that the Chinese government does not want the Germans and Austrians interned or deported, but would rather have them only placed under observation.

Armored Car Leader Is Honored By King

Locker-Lampson Organised Squadron And Led It In Battles In Five Countries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 12.—The Gazette announces that the King has been pleased to confer on Commander Locker-Lampson, Unionist M.P. for North Huntingdon and Commander of the R. N. A. S. Armored Car Squadron, a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services while in command of the naval armored car squadron which he raised at the beginning of the war and has commanded throughout its operations in Belgium, Persia, Armenia, the Dobrudja and Rumania, with great zeal and gallantry, personally participating in most of the fighting.

Hongkong Is Swept By A Terrific Gale

Considerable Damage Caused, But No Casualties Have Been Reported

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 14.—A gale swept over Hongkong and Kowloon, yesterday afternoon, which did considerable minor damage, though nobody was injured or killed. The lower-level tramway was disorganised, the steam-ferry service temporarily suspended, the Kowloon telephone and electric-light services broken down, huge banyan trees by the roadsides were uprooted, the mule stables at the Indian barracks at Kowloon were blown down, causing the animals to stampede towards Yaumati and tiles torn off the roof of the military quarters and Gun Club on the hill.

WAR DECLARATION FROM CHINA UPON CENTRAL EMPIRES

Step Is Forced, Says President, as 'Meager Hopes' Not Realised

ONLY SEEK PEACE

Would Have Kept Friendly Had Germany Shown Any Repentance

END ALL TREATIES

Allies Mount Guard Over Deutsche-Asiatische Bank At Peking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, August 14.—War has been declared against Germany and Austria.

A state of war exists with Germany and Austria from 10 o'clock this morning.

The following proclamation, signed by the President and countersigned by all the members of the Cabinet, has been issued:

"On February 9, we addressed a protest to the German Government against the policy of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany, which was considered by this Government to be contrary to international law and imperilling neutral lives and property and we declared in that protest that, if it was ineffectual, we would be constrained, much to our regret, to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

"Contrary to expectations, however, no modification was made in Germany's submarine policy after the lodging of our protest. On the contrary, the number of neutral vessels and belligerent merchantmen destroyed in an indiscriminate manner is daily increasing and the Chinese lives lost are numerous.

Had Meager Hopes

"Under such circumstances, we might yet remain indifferent and endure suffering, with the meager hope of preserving temporary peace, but, in so doing, we would never be able to satisfy our people, who are attached to righteousness and sensible to disgrace, nor would we justify ourselves before our sister States, who have acted without hesitation in obedience to the dictates of their sense of duty.

"Both here, as well as among the friendly Powers, the cause of indignation was the same and among the people of this country there could be found no difference of opinion. This Government, therefore, being compelled to consider its protest ineffectual, notified the German Government, on March 14, of the severance of diplomatic relations and, at the same time, the events taking place from the beginning till that time were announced for the general information of the public.

Only Desire Peace

"What we have desired is peace, what we have respected is international law and what we have to protect are the lives and property of our own people. As we originally had no other grave causes for enmity against Germany, the German Government, if it had manifested repentance for the deplorable consequences resulting from its policy, might still be expected to modify that policy in view of the common indignation of the whole world.

"That was what we eagerly desired and that was the reason why we felt reluctant to treat Germany as a common enemy. Nevertheless, during the five months following the severance of diplomatic relations, the submarine attacks continued in operation as vigorously as before.

"It was not Germany alone, but Austria-Hungary as well which adopted and pursued this policy without abatement. Not only has international law been thereby violated, but also our people are suffering injury and loss.

Abrogate All Treaties

"Our very sincere hope of bringing about a better state of affairs is now shattered and, therefore, it is

hereby declared that a state of war exists against Germany, as well as against Austria-Hungary, commencing from 10 o'clock on the 14th day of the 8th month of the 6th year of the Republic of China. In consequence thereof, all treaties, agreements and conventions concluded between China and Germany and China and Austria-Hungary, as well as such parts of the international protocols and international agreements concerning the relations between China and Germany and China and Austria-Hungary are, in conformity with the law of nations and international practice, all abrogated.

"This Government, however, will respect the Hague Conventions and international agreements respecting the humane conduct of war. The chief object of our declaration of war is to put an end to the calamities of war and hasten the restoration of peace, which it is hoped our people will fully appreciate.

War Forced on China

"In view of the fact, however, that our people have not yet recovered from the sufferings due to the recent political disturbances and calamity again befalls us in the breaking out of the present war, I, the President of this Republic, cannot help having profound sympathy for our people when I take into consideration their further suffering. I would never resort to this step of striving for the existence of our nation unless and until I, considering it could no longer be avoided, was finally forced to this momentous decision.

"I cannot bear to think that, through us, the dignity of international law should be impaired, or our position in the family of nations should be undermined, or the restoration to the world of peace and happiness should be retarded. It is, therefore, hoped that all our people will exert to the utmost in these hours of hardship, with a view to maintaining and strengthening the existence of the Chinese Republic, so that we may establish ourselves amidst the family of nations and share with them the happiness and benefits to be derived from them."

Will Liquidate Bank

The Dutch have taken charge at the Austrian Legation and barracks. M. A. von Rosthorn, the Austrian Minister, will be handed his passports today.

The Deutsche-Asiatische Bank has been closed and is guarded, in addition to Dutch marines, by two or three each of the Allied Legation guards. The Government has taken action very promptly with regard to the liquidation of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank.

M. Pernotte, the General Manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, has been appointed to take possession of the accounts, cash and properties of the Bank in Peking; Mr. S. E. Lucas, of the Bank of China, in Tientsin; Signor Passeri, in Shanghai; Mr. McEuen, of the Bank of China, in Canton and the Japanese Sub-Director of the Bank of Chihli in Hankow. Signor Passeri, who is at present in Peking, will leave for Shanghai immediately.

For the present, Austrian and German subjects will not be interned and will be permitted to carry on peaceful occupations under the surveillance of the Chinese authorities, provided they commit no action endangering the State or detrimental to Chinese interests.

Alleged Slacker Held

FREDERICK W. FAY

On the alleged declaration that he was leaving America because he "would not serve in a war against Germany," where his parents are living, led to the arrest of Frederick W. Fay, a young San Franciscan, as he was leaving the United States on a Pacific Mail steamer. He was taken into custody at sea after officers of the boat had wirelessed his remark to land. A revenue cutter was despatched to intercept the San Juan, and Fay was taken off and brought back to San Francisco, where he is now being held.

News Brevities

Mr. Bertram Giles, C. M. G., British Consul at Nanking, and Mrs. Giles sailed from Shanghai for Japan yesterday. Inspectors Vaughan and Aiers, of the S. M. Police, also sailed for Japan.

* * *

A Russian named R. Bacharadze, charged with obtaining $3,750 by false pretences and with being in possession of firearms, appeared before the Russian Consul yesterday and was remanded. Det. Inspector Burnside made the arrest.

* * *

It is reported that the s.s. Hangchow, bound down river from Hunan, ran out of the river through the high water, bringing up in a paddy field. Efforts to move her have failed.

* * *

Notice is given to mariners that a hitherto uncharted rock has been discovered in the approach to Sansha Inlet, about three-quarters of a cable to the north-eastward of Ragged Point. There is said to be a least depth of seven feet over the rock at low water of spring tides.

* * *

Responding to a fire call for the corner of Tiendong and Chapoo Roads at 8.05 p.m. Monday the Hongkew company was unable to find the whereabouts of the blaze. It turned out to have been only a slight outbreak, caused by contact of a stove pipe with a drying stage and had been extinguished by inmates of the house.

* * *

A man was killed and another man and a woman injured when a house at 378 Kaifeng Road collapsed at about 10 o'clock last night.

* * *

A letter from G. H. Corse, Jr., foreign passenger agent of the Union Pacific System, who lived in Shanghai for some time, tells of a dinner given in New York to Emery Rice, commander of the Mongolia, the former Pacific Mail liner. Many former China residents were at the dinner. It was the Mongolia that sank a German submarine on a recent voyage in the Atlantic.

GERMAN BOMB FALLS UPON HOLIDAY CROWD

23 Killed, 50 Injured At Southend; Two Of Fleeing Raiders Are Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 12.—The Press Bureau announces that the raiders this afternoon caused considerable damage at Southend, where they dropped forty bombs. The casualties reported up to the present include 8 men, 9 women and 6 children killed and about 50 injured. Two men were injured at Rochford, 3½ miles north of Southend, while an uninhabited house at Margate was demolished, but no-one was injured.

Splendid weather prevailed at Southend and the town was unusually full of visitors when the evening sky suddenly seemed full of aeroplanes, coming from all directions. Six hovered over the town, dropping bombs, mostly in the poorer quarters.

Of the 27 houses damaged, seventeen were in one street. Most of the casualties were caused by one bomb which fell among a crowd of visitors who were proceeding to the railway station.

The explosions of the aerial torpedoes were terrific. Most of the windows in High Street were smashed by the concussion, but not a single fire broke out. One bomb killed a girl in the street, tearing off her clothes and reducing the body to pulp.

British aeroplanes speedily chased the raiders out to sea.

The Admiralty issues the following communique: "A hostile aeroplane of the Gotha type was destroyed during its return to the Belgian coast and a hostile seaplane was destroyed off the coast of Flanders. A large number of naval machines indecisively engaged the raiders over the sea.

"The pilot who destroyed the Gotha first pursued the enemy, at an altitude of 12,000 feet, from the North Foreland to 15 miles off Zeebrugge, where the enemy was lost. Returning to the mouth of the Thames, he observed anti-aircraft fire at Southend, flew there, climbing, and observed eight Gothas, followed by four British machines, steering north-east.

"He climbed up to 18,000 feet and attacked, but without result, when thirty miles out to sea. Simultaneously, he observed a hostile machine, 4,000 feet below the enemy's formation. He attacked and drove down this enemy to the water, the hostile machine turning over. One occupant was hanging to its tail, to whom he threw a life-belt."

Union Medical College Offers New Courses

Peking School Gives Opportunity To Those Unable To Meet Previous Requirements

Announcement is made by the Peking Union Medical College of additional courses to be offered to students who were unable to meet the entrance requirements previously published. Courses in Physics, Biology and Chemistry are offered those who can satisfy the conditions requisite for admission to the Preparatory Department with the exception of those in the sciences.

The requirements are:

1. Graduation from an approved middle school. The middle school course should include the following subjects: English 4 years, Chinese literature 4 years, algebra, plane geometry, biology, chemistry and physics, with laboratory work in at least two of these sciences, Chinese and universal history, and drawing. Candidates from middle schools not offering satisfactory instruction in one or more of the required sciences may be admitted to examination if they show that they have later made good this deficiency.

2. Satisfactory completion of one year of college work including: English, Chinese literature, Latin or German, and mathematics. If either Latin or German have been taken in the middle school, these languages need not be included in the year of college work. Candidates who have not taken either German or Latin may be admitted conditionally, if their standing in other subjects is satisfactory, but this deficiency must be made good not later than the end of the second preparatory year.

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Fly Trap Fund

Balance as per List of 3rd August		Tls. 795.19
War Bet	$ 5	
Mrs. R. G. M.	20	
A Toss	5	
Temperature Bets (6)	8	
G. T.	20	
A Gamble	25	
	$81	
at var. Exch.		58.44
		Tls. 853.63

By last mail I received the following acknowledgments of the first shipment (made 3rd February) to Mesopotamia and which was consigned by the Bombay Medical Embarkation Officer to the Entomologist Specialist, Basra.

"Your letter of 25th April to the Entomologist Specialist of this Force has been passed on to me.

"The Fly Traps sent out earlier in the year have been received and distributed to hospitals as desired and are everywhere much appreciated.

"We shall be very glad of the further consignments which you are now sending out.

"With many thanks for this very practical gift."

Signed. M. H. G. Fell, Lt.-Col.
D.D.M.S. L. of C., Basra.

"On behalf of the Assistant Director of Medical Services for this area, I beg most cordially to thank your subscribers for the 50 Japanese fly traps allotted to us as our share of their most generous and welcome gift to the Force.

"Owing to the heat the fly pest is for the present abated and the traps, which have arrived in good condition, are being reserved in the Medical Store Depot till the flies return. From privately imported samples of this trap we know it to be effective and entertaining.

"A very real nuisance and danger to the health and efficiency of the Force will be abated by your gift."

Signed. T. E. Fremantle,
D.A.D.M.S. (Sanitary),
Amara.

H. H. Read, Hon. Treas.
4 Av. Edouard VII.

CHINA FIRST SQUADRON WELCOMED AT CANTON

Record Reception To Leaders Of New Movement; Breakaway From Premier

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Canton, Aug. 6.—The arrival of the First Squadron of the Chinese Navy at Whampoa, Canton, and the presence of Speaker Wu Ching-lien of the House of Representatives, President Chang Chi and Vice-President C. T. Wang of the Senate have assured that the program of the Southern republicans is being supported, and the royal reception and entertainment given by the Provincial authorities are removing all doubt that the appointees of the former Premier Tuan Chi-jui here are no longer his supporters but are with the New China movement.

With Dr. Sun now are Admiral Chen Pi-kwan, commanding the Navy and ex-Premier Tong Shao-yi. It is hoped that former Viceroy Tsen Chuan-hsun, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Mr. Wen Chung-yao, and other Kuomintang men will join the company here. Former Tutuhs Li Lieh-chun of Kiangsi, Niu Yung-chin, Hu Han-min, Chen Chiung-ming, and other well-known republicans have been here for some time, and Wang Ching-hui, Chu Chih-hsien and other lesser leaders are serving in the secretariat with the famous Chinese scholar, Chang Tai-yen, as the chief.

The First Squadron was led by the Haichi with the admiral on board. The reception given in honor of the coming of the Navy and the leading republican leaders, August 6, was the largest that has ever taken place in this city, it is believed, the local military and naval forces, the leading organisations and government official organs all joining to show their support of republicanism.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road.

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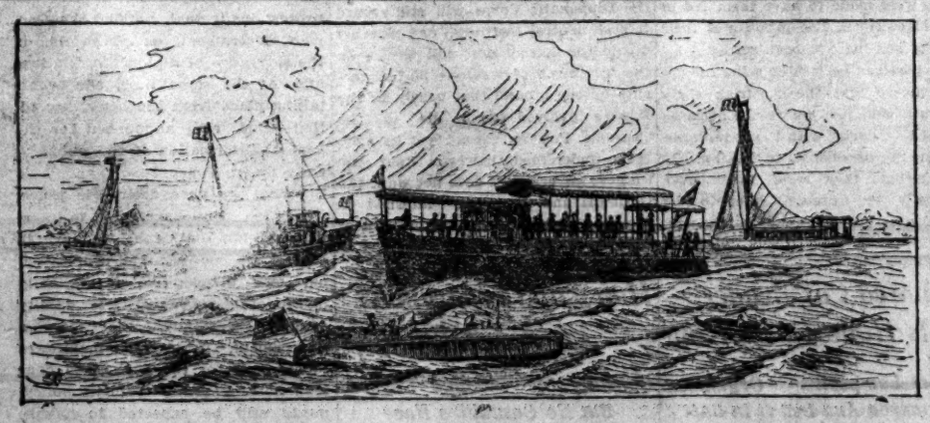

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U.S. Troops Named 'Sammees' By French While They Land

Short Sightseeing Trips Are Taken At Once By Contingent On Reaching Continent—New Type Wins Admiration

Few Americans in France were more eager to greet the United States troops when they landed than was Wythe Williams, war writer. He describes the activities of the soldiers during their first few hours in France as follows in the New York Times:

Paris, July 1.—The "Sammees" have arrived in France. The "Sammees" are American regulars. No longer are they "doughboys."

The baptismal ceremony of the new name, which will rank with the Tommy and the poilu of the British and French armies, occurred the very instant the first of Uncle Sam's fighting men marched off a transport that landed them at "a French port."

"Sammee! Sammee! Vice Sammee!" shouted the populace that thronged the quay sides. Pershing's boys understood perfectly this French pronunciation of a name which they felt naturally belonged to them, and they grinned cheerfully. So "Sammees" they became and "Sammees" they will probably remain to the end of the war.

The fact that the first contingent of the American Army and its supplies down to the last mule and the last sack of tobacco have arrived safely at "a French port" is about the only "news" that American correspondents are permitted to cable concerning the landing or the trip across the ocean. The American censor was the first man on the job.

Censorship Lid Tight

I have never attempted to cover a story that is so chock full of news where so little is permitted to be made public—and the correspondents feel that part of the suppressed information, which will probably emanate from Washington in a few days, might have an equal effect on the Germans were they allowed to put it on the wire as they got it.

Printed rules covering the arrival of our troops set forth that the name or location of the port of debarkation cannot be indicated even by descriptive reference. Second, the name of the General commanding the division is the only one that can be printed. Names of brigade and regimental commanders and names and numbers of any units are all barred. Lastly and most important, there is the strictest prohibition against anything that indicates the route of the transports and the methods of the warships that safeguarded their voyages.

These same regulations remind us that the American expeditionary force depends more upon the correspondents' patriotism and discretion than upon censorship in safeguarding military secrets. Both General Sibert and Admiral Gleaves, who commanded the convoys, told us absolutely all there was to be told, but the reporter's instinct to "see it in the paper" has been rigidly curbed.

Glad To Get Ashore

The best way to indicate the feeling of all troops at having solid earth beneath them again is to retell a story the General told me yesterday at luncheon. The principal in the story is a negro stevedore who crossed on the same ship as the General. When land was sighted—just a tiny speck on the horizon—this negro was working on deck. He overheard officers remark that land could be seen. He dropped work and stood shading his eyes at the distant mark. Then he suddenly gave a jump for a mast, and with the agility of cat went up into the rigging. An officer called to him, but he shouted back without turning his head: "Man, I'se got to see more of that," and sat in the crosstrees with eyes fixed until thoroughly satisfied.

Although there undoubtedly was relief at escaping submarines, there was far greater satisfaction among the men, coupled with pride, that they are the advance guard and that they are at last comparatively near the battle front. They marched off the transports with bands playing the new marching song of the army, "Over the Sea to Germanee." The music was composed by Clarence Gridley, a son of the famous Captain Gridley of Manila Bay, and the words were written on the way over by John Erb, Commissary Clerk on one of the transports. The chorus goes: Good-bye dear old Yankee land.

Hello, France!
We've sailed across the ocean to
make the Germans dance.
They have tried to rule the world
with military stuff,
But we come from a country that
never takes a bluff.

The music is reminiscent of "Tipperary," "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and the "Doxology," but it will do. It has a great march rhythm and made an instant hit with the French crowds as the men marched through the streets of the city from the boats to the camp.

General Pershing arrived with several of his staff to welcome General Sibert and inspect the encampment.

The French population gave the troops their first welcome in a manner such as could be understood only by persons who have been in France and have watched her sacrifices during almost three years of war.

The General and his officers and men themselves were admittedly non-plussed, until they got ashore, at the comparative quietude that prevailed. Although the town had been advised some days before that it had been chosen as the port of debarkation and the Mayor had given orders that the city be decorated with American flags, none knew the day or hour of arrival. When the first transport drew in, there was scarcely anyone about. One of the town councillors explained things to me.

"Every man and woman here is employed in some form of war work" he said. "There are several thousand women making munitions alone. So, when it came out that the Americans actually were in our midst everyone was away at work. Why, every woman had a new dress ready to wear for the occasion and they were heartbroken. I rushed about to get a band together, but couldn't get enough to play."

General Holiday in Town

When other boats drew in, a general holiday has been ordered, and there was enthusiasm enough to make up for the previous lack. Crowds of young women lined the landing quays and pelted the soldiers with fruit and flowers and shouted, "Good morning," which was their stock of English, although one mademoiselle was heard insisting that the proper English words of greeting were "Goodbye."

As the troops disbarked, they first passed large gangs of German prisoners who were employed as dock laborers. Their eyes were wide with interest at merely seeing "Fritz," which was the term all used. They all wanted to know the meaning of the letters "P. G." painted on the back of each prisoner's coat, and their first French lesson was to understand that "P. G." meant prisonnier de guerre."

The camp was constructed under French authority, and consists of dozens of demountable frame barracks which have now taken the place of canvas tents almost everywhere on the front.

The General went out immediately after the debarkation with his staff, and at once went into the problems of sterilised water supply and getting out food and baggage. Long before the troops arrived there was a stream of motor caravans piled high with suit cases, cots, blankets, and rolls. There probably has never before been such an influx of suit cases to France, where the old-fashioned bulky portmanteau still is in general use. The General's field stove was soon sizzling and a pile of trunks was carried into one of the barracks to use as table legs, the top consisting of side pieces for another barracks to be erected later.

Rainey Takes Moving Pictures

Paul Rainey, with a moving-picture machine, then arrived to take the General and his staff. The General insisted that I and two other correspondents, already outfitted in the prescribed khaki get into the movies with him. Immediately afterward he called across the field to his cook to "put on three more of those American beefsteaks," as it was his wish that we should sit down with him at his first meal on French soil.

It was a meal I shall never forget—off pine boards and trunks.

Since the beginning of the war I have sat often at a General's mess, and it was all very fine, but here at last I sat with a General who talked my language, plain United States English, and expressed his thoughts in that direct fashion which I was beginning only vaguely to remember.

He was my General, they were my officers, and the soldiers of my country. I had longed for their arrival here for a long, long time, and had worked and written stories that I hoped would help to get them over. And now they were here, and I was at table with them and they were telling without reserve all their thoughts and expressing all their hopes for themselves and the United States. I tell you it felt pretty good—putting the matter of good American food aside for the moment.

The General has a personality that gets right at your heart. He won the correspondents in half a minute, and it was plainly seen that his officers and men would go to the end of anything with him. Physically, he looks as large as Joffre, but he wears none of the panoply of rank expect two tiny stars on the collar of a khaki uniform, and instantly gives the impression of hard-working, direct, honest, and efficient soldier man.

Beefsteaks From America

And as for those beefsteaks—well, the mere fact that they were direct from home made them taste different to one who has so long been accustomed to the intricacies of a French cuisine. Then there were good, old-fashioned "spuds" and biscuits—I had forgotten that such existed—and then at the end of the meal some one produced a bag of tobacco. That tobacco was from alfalfa land and made me homesick until the Quartermaster informed me how many thousand pounds were en route to this tobacco-benighted land, and with his promise that the supply always would be available at the canteen I felt better.

After luncheon we went back to the city to wait for the parade of our troops out to camp. Scores of them on a few hours' leave were already in the shops and cafes, while there was also a great number of bluejackets from the escort squadron, who were industriously preparing to take the night train to Paris. Their ignorance of the French language did not bother them. They usually traveled in bands of about ten, and when they wanted anything they got it.

Believe me, they were some sight. Individuality, independence, and democracy, befitting sons of Uncle Sam, impressed itself wherever they went, and the French had never seen anything like them from any army or navy. Although absorbed with amazement, they were frankly delighted.

I met a crowd standing outside a jewelry shop, bargaining with the proprietor on the subject of wrist watches, at which they were pointing through the window. I stopped to act as interpreter. I told them the article in question Monsieur le Proprietor valued at $5. The intending purchaser spat upon the ground.

"What! Five dollars for a wrist watch? Not on yer life!" he said, disdainfully, and I gathered from the hunch of his shoulders as he swaggered off, followed by his pals, that he considered the mere wearing of a wrist watch concession enough and that to pay $5 for one would be a disgrace.

The men all had the usual difficulty with money and every one who spoke both French and English was constantly pressed into service to straighten out tangles. One excited "Sammee" told me that a tobacco store clerk wanted to charge him "one something and a half" for a pack of cigarettes, and that said "something" meant a dollar. Well, what he thought of the situation ended in a splutter of rage. I told him that the "something" probably meant only the franc value of twenty cents, and that with war taxes he must pay that much for French cigarettes, but why wish to sample them when those at his own canteen were so much better?

They were all naive in their questions and the majority were child-like in their knowledge of French geography. Dozens wanted to know if there was any fighting in the immediate vicinity; while all day long I answered questions as to just how far away the lines were and also as to the time necessary to get to Paris. Word quickly passed of a likelihood that a large number of the troops would march through the Paris boulevards on the fete of the Fourteenth of July, tidings which were met with the greatest enthusiasm.

It was early afternoon when the regiments ranged in company formation on the quays, with bands at their heads, and shortly after the march began to the camp grounds. In this war I have seen the troops of every belligerent nation in line of march except Turks. Germans and Austrians I have seen marching in company formation to the French rear under guard; Belgians, Servians, Russians, Portuguese, and Italians marching through Paris on holidays, and French, English, and British Colonials at the front in and out of the trenches. I therefore was able to make some comparison of our troops with all the others as they marched along in the sizzling afternoon.

Admired By Englishmen

I stood with some of our staff officers, also some English correspondents who had come down from their front to "take in" the scene. I did not talk with them on the subject. I don't know what they thought, but I rather imagine that they had an idea that the first detachments of Americans at least would be a little army which, in

(Continued on Page 4)

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They cannot stoop, they cannot walk far, the least exertion brings on a heavy, dragging pain in the loins and sides.

Their appetite is poor, their eyes are dull and puffy, the ankles and limbs swell. They have sharp attacks of neuralgia and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints. How they drag through the day they never know. Little wonder they find themselves growing depressed, nervous and impatient.

Kidney and bladder troubles are indeed hard to bear. They make life a misery, and endanger the health of the whole system, for when the kidneys are ill they cannot filter the kidney poisons out of the blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney and bladder medicine, for men as well as women. They heal the kidneys and gently help them to take out the urinary poisons which make so many men and women weak, ill and miserable.

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THE BEST AND SAFEST MILK

STERILIZED DRINKING-MILK

Just like fresh milk, but better and purer and always ready.

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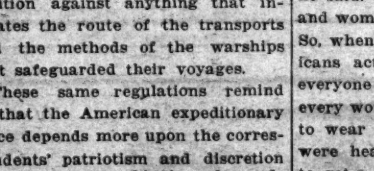

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The Cigarette with the Pedigree.

"But, lo! and just as the coach drove off, Miss Sharp put her pale face out of the window and actually flung the book back into the garden."
W.M. Thackeray "Vanity Fair." Ch. 1.

"Johnson's Dixonary!" well, that was a pity, for a Dictionary is a useful thing. It will tell you many things you want to know e.g. the word Tobacco is derived from the Indian name for a pipe and Cigarette is "a little Cigar": but for a knowledge of The "Three Castles" Cigarettes one must turn to Thackeray's "Virginians" for there he says:—

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES."
W.M. THACKERAY "THE VIRGINIANS"

W.G.S.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol & London, England.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

AMERICAN MOVIES SHOWN WORLD OVER

Films Made In United States Are To Be Seen In Every Corner Of The Globe

New York, July 15.—A new slogan is "See America in the movies!" Films produced in this country are now to be seen in all corners of the globe, and lead all other films in most places. When the Oriental, the Asiatic or the European gets through digging in the garden after dinner and takes the wife and children to the corner cinema house the chances are he is going to see made-in-America pictures. And the show won't be all Wild Western melodramas, but will consist largely of serious educational films, travel views of America and news pictures of what Americans are going.

According to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, the movies have "literally made it possible for the whole world to 'see America' on a large scale while sitting in their own home towns." This conclusion is predicated upon its official statistical volume, "Commerce and Navigation," which shows that this country exports every year increasingly large amounts of exposed film, while the imports of pictures produced in foreign countries correspondingly decrease. Meanwhile the native producers are increasing their imports of raw material —sensitised but not exposed films—showing, as the bureau points out, that "American art is being spread broadcast throughout the world, while other countries assist in supplying the foundation upon which that art is expressed."

What Exports Show

The exports of exposed films increased from 32,192,018 feet in the fiscal year 1913 to 158,751,786 feet in that of 1916—increasing almost five times in three years. The value increased from $2,276,460 to $6,757,658.

Exports to Europe were 17,762,429 feet, valued at $1,317,531, in 1913, and 126,749,563 feet, valued at $4,851,866, in 1916; to North American countries, 10,846,822 feet, valued at $759,544, in 1913, and 17,603,193 feet, valued at $1,070,823, in 1916; to South America, 811,259 feet, valued at $39,629, in 1913, and 2,638,328 feet, valued at $126,007, in 1916; to Asia, 770,418 feet, valued at $33,065, in 1913, and 3,336,997 feet, valued at $119,189, in 1916; to Oceania, 1,992,000 feet, valued at $126,040, in 1913, and 8,380,999 feet, valued at $583,054, in 1916; to Africa, 9,090 feet, valued at $651, in 1913, and 42,706 feet, valued at $6,719, in 1916.

Our Imports

Imports of raw material increased from 44,717,323 feet, valued at $889,560, in 1915, to 58,490,768 feet, valued at $750,023, in 1916. It is noted by the reduction in total value that raw film is unique in this era of high prices.

In 1916 imports of exposed films reached the lowest mark of recent years—6,742,988 feet, valued at $256,332, compared with 14,274,788 feet, valued at $825,983, in 1912, and 20,057,144 feet, valued at $1,009,469, in 1914.

Consular reports show that in Paris in a single month out of 13,800 meters of film shown 11,000 were American. In one Continental country, even among pictures of European manufactures, many were found to be reproductions of American subjects. In South Africa, "interest in American family and political life has been marked."

The bureau says its reports also show that American humor on the screen is appreciated. It adds: "Most important of all, the world has learned something about America and wants to learn more."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

U-H YOUR BIO POP
WHAT TIME DOES THE LAST TRAIN LEAVE?
WELL- IVE LOST 3 STRAIGHT- BY GEORGE I'M GONNA PLAY AND WIN IF IT TAKES ALL NIGHT
GEE!! EVERY TIME LEO CALLS TO SEE ME - PAPA GETS HIM INTO A PINOCHLE GAME
I WISH THAT PA WOULD MEET SOME OF THE NEIGHBORS INSTEAD OF OUR FINDS
WESLEY DEAR - IS THIS A PART OF YOUR ENGINE OR SHALL I THROW IT OUT
ROLL CALL
INDOOR SPORTS.
TRYING TO GET FATHER (WHO IS A PINOCHLE HOUND) AWAY FROM THE BOYS WHO HAVE CALLED TO SPEND THE EVENING WITH YOU—.

my life, although strikingly different in every way from every army now fighting in Europe. Their dress was different, their movement different, their faces different, and the feeling that seemed to radiate from them as they passed along was all different.

They symbolised the spirit of the Western World. They showed the individuality of the French, combined with the strength of the British, and added to this was a litheness of body and almost feline softness of tread that is uttterly different from any other troops I had ever seen on the march.

Uniform Evoked Comment

Comment on all sides was: "Notice how they walk without any sound."

They did; indeed, seem simply to glide over the ground. Their uniform excited great comment. Their canvas leggings are different from anything ever seen over here but the chief features of their garb were their slouch hats and the fact that they wore no coats, but marched simply in khaki shirts, open at the neck and with flowing neckties.

This all combined to give them a cowboy appearance which endeared them greatly to the French, with whom cowboy pictures have been popular ever since America entered the war. The fact that officers dressed so nearly like the privates also excited favorable comment. At ten yards' distance one could not distinguish the one from the other. It was a distinct novelty to see a man lining up a company and roaring out commands wearing the same loose shirt, open at collar, and appearing the same as everyone else.

The heavy revolver sagging at every officer's hip and the wide knife bayonets of the new Springfield also took a share of comment and attention and added to the impression that this army must have been chiefly recruited from the ranches of the Far West.

The composite American face, as it peered under the thousands of slouch hats, also was a great study for the French, for it was so different from the American face that toured about Europe in the days before the war. It was a bit drawn yesterday, probably on account of the sea voyage, and the color seemed a bit off, but nevertheless it was a grim, honest face with a light of good nature and idealism about the eyes that impressed us all that every man in that long line knew why he was over here to fight, and that he was glad.

They marched along to their first bivouac in France—those who are to furnish America her first casualty list, those who in the near future will probably change in some degree our war for ideals into what it has become for all our allies, a war of hate.

BRITAIN DECORATES SEAMEN OF JAPAN

Medals From King Awarded Officers And Men Of Mediterranean Squadron

London, August 4.—A despatch from Malta dated August 3 says that Rear-Admiral Ballard, a senior naval officer, yesterday boarded the flagship of Admiral Sato, commander of the Japanese squadron operating in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of presenting British decorations and medals awarded by the King to certain Japanese officers and men of the destroyer flotilla.

Rear-Admiral Ballard was personally received by the Japanese Admiral. The officers and men about to be decorated were assembled amidships with the crews of the destroyers and ships in company with the flagship. Before making the presentation, Admiral Ballard explained that His Majesty was pleased to award distinctions to seven officers and twenty petty officers and men selected from the crews of the Japanese destroyers present at the time of the loss of the British troopship Transylvania, which was recently torpedoed in the Mediterranean, in recognition of the gallant services in attempting to defend the transport and save life in the circumstances of considerable danger and difficulty.

The Governor of Malta also wished to have it represented that the distinction shown was not only a token of the warm appreciation of the Japanese allies but also because the Transylvania was carrying the officers and men of the British army, many of whose lives the destroyer escort was instrumental in saving.

He deeply regretted that of those named for the decoration two officers and four ratings had lost their lives since in action with the enemy. The Japanese Admiral will be asked to cause the insignia to be forwarded to their relatives with the expression of profound sympathy from all the ranks of the British navy at Malta.

Admiral Ballard concluded by expressing his cordial recognition of the services rendered by the Japanese squadron in the Mediterranean and his hope for the alliance to continue for a long duration of mutual benefit.

The decorations presented are as follows:

Companion of St. Michael and St. George: Flotilla Commander Joji Yokoji.

Distinguished Service Order: Lieutenant Commanders Jitaro Kajima and Taichi Uehara; Lt. Commander Engineer Suminobu Takegaki, (The last two killed since.)

Distinguished Service Cross: Lieutenants Eijiro Kondo and Yaichi Shoji, Assistant Surgeon Nagasuru Ariga.

Distinguished Service Medal: Four chief and ten petty-officers, four engine-room artificers and two sick-berth stewards.

U.S. Troops Named 'Sammees' By French

(Continued from Page 3)

their vernacular, "wouldn't be up to much."

I took my eyes off our men from time to time to note a new expression dawning on their faces. It was first surprise and wonder, gradually changing to pleasure and admiration. One so far forgot himself as to drop his monocle and leave it dangle unnoticed. He grasped my hand after a while and said: "My word, old chap, they're top hole," which was about as near enthusiasm as I ever got from an Englishman on any subject whatever.

And they were "top hole." I have never seen finer-looking troops in

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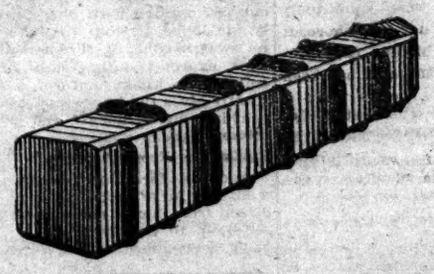

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Owen Williams, General Agent.

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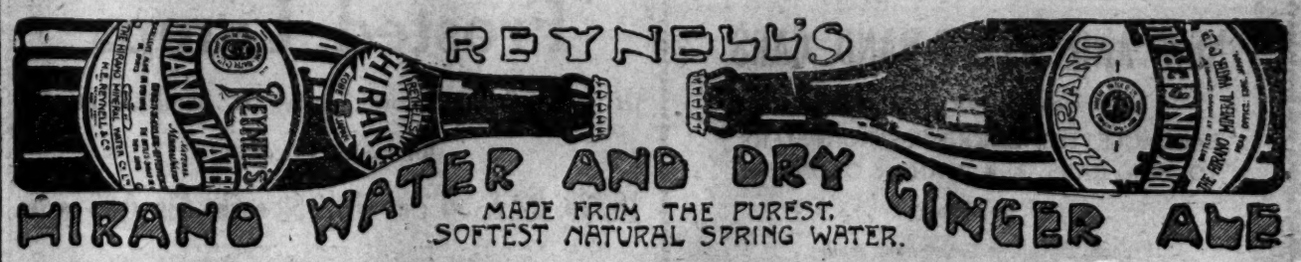

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U.S. GETS RUSSIAN GRANT, SAYS REPORT

Rumor Has It America Will Buy Rail Line Between Mansuri And Chanchung

Chanchung, Aug. 6.—A rumor, which demands close attention of the Japanese is in circulation here, concerning the alleged transfer of a section of the Chinese Eastern Railway line from Russia to the United States.

This rumor has it that according to information emanating from a reliable Russian source, the section of the railway line between Mansuri and Chanchung will be sold to the United States. One American resident here, who seemed to be proud of the American success in securing this concession, says that the negotiations on this bargain have already been finished between the two governments. Your correspondent believes that the story is not altogether unfounded, and thinks that the question demands a careful watch by the Japanese, because it affects Japan both economically and in a military way.

Russo-Japanese Deal

Tokio, Aug. 7.—At the time the Russo-Japanese Convention was being negotiated early last year, a proposition was made that Russia cede a section of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Changchun, where the Japanese South Manchuria Railway terminates, and the Sungari River, as a collateral of the convention. Viscount Motono was then in Petrograd as Japanese Ambassador and was quietly negotiating for the transfer of the railway. It was understood then that the negotiations were being carried on smoothly with much success, and everything was apparently done by the two governments for the railway companies to sign the contract of transfer, when the news was prematurely published broadcast. Russians took notice and objected to the proposition.

It was charged in Japan then that Marquis Okuma, former premier, was responsible for giving out the news. Whoever was responsible, Viscount Motono, when he returned to Japan, complained that his diplomatic service had often been put to nought because of premature publication of facts or fictions. He was then speaking in a general way without blaming any one except the press, which he thought was indiscreet.

However, the completion of the negotiations for the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Changchun and the Sungari River was one of the things which Viscount Motono failed to bring about. The proposition is even now at a standstill, although at that time that proposition and the right of navigation on the Sungari River were considered to be two collateral conditions for concluding the convention that is, as far as Japanese people were concerned, no matter what the position of the Russians may have been. The Japanese had thought because of the good feeling existing between the two nations, Russia should be willing to part with her possession, of which Japan could make a better use than the Russians themselves.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

An inventory of articles which had come mysteriously into the possession of Waung Ah-sz included a silk counterpane, a brass water pipe and nine pieces of cotton clothing of various sorts.

Woo Tsang-hwo appeared and identifed the stuff. It had been stolen, he said, from his shop on Peking Road.

In the Mixed Court Waung freely admitted that he had taken the articles. But, he blandly explained, he had no intention of retaining them. He had meant all the time to return them. A little research work among the police records brought the disclosure that Waung had been convicted a couple of times in the past. In the light of this fact Waung's proclamation loomed rather dubiously. The court held that good intentions should not be deferred. So Waung was given six months immediately.

The Obliging Stranger Again

Sung Kwai, having packed a couple of changes of trousers and shirts and an extra pair of socks, tucked his umbrella under his arm and came to Shanghai to visit a friend. When he got to the city he realised that it was a large place, much larger than he had anticipated, and, considering the fact that he did not have the friend's address, perplexity laid hold of him. At this critical time he met Kyui San-zung and explained his difficulty. Kyui clapped Sung on the shoulder and assured him that he was a very lucky man. He, Kyui, was one of the friend's most intimate acquaintances. He would be delighted to lead the visitor to the place he sought.

Shortly afterward a Chinese detective collared Kyui as he fled down the street bearing the aforementioned shirts, trousers, socks and umbrella and with Sung speeding loudly in his wake. The obliging Kyui got two months and the visitor, taking a firm clutch on his rescued wardrobe, turned his back on the perilous city of his friend.

Retired From Circulation

When the Chinese New Year of 1919 rolls around Lu Ah-ching can make it a double celebration, his sentence in the Municipal jail terminating on or about the same date. Lu was caught trying to pass a counterfeit 20 cent piece at a Honan Road shop and on being searched at the station was found to have a score of so of spurious coins on his person. He said that he had purchased the bogus money at greatly reduced rates from a man in Frenchtown. He had intended investing in some more the next day. He and a detective sat around a certain tea shop, specified as the currency-changing rendezvous, most of the next afternoon, but there was no sign of the money merchant. So Lu appeared alone in the Mixed Court.

U.S. MADE STEEL BAN IN GOOD FAITH

Measure Not Retaliation On Japan, Says American State Department

New York, August 5.—Since the American prohibition of the exportation of steel, the rumor has gained ground that the prohibition is aimed at Japan. Later however the authorities of the State Department issued a statement, in which they declare that the prohibition is not by any means a retaliation on Japan for the latter's refusal to send her steamers to the Atlantic to assist the allies in the transportation of their provisions. According to the prohibition act, the allied countries can export steel from the United States for its use in the war only, which means that the governments of the allied countries alone can export steel from the United States. The Japanese Government like any other governments of the allied countries can export American steel, says the State Department's statement. According to information, which has emanated from official quarters, after an understanding has been entered into with the Japanese government, the United States government will regulate the amount of steel that is to be exported from this country to Japan for use in shipbuilding.

BELGIAN FUNDS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to give you hereunder a list of contributions received by this Consulate General for the Belgian Orphan and Belgian Soldiers' Funds.

Would you kindly publ'sh these list in your valuable newspaper?

Thanking you beforehand, I remain,
Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul General for Belgium.

Belgian Orphan Fund

The Misses Alberte and Laure Jedlicka	£20.0.0
Mr. and Mrs. N. G. M.	$156
S. W. W.	10
Daphne, per N. C. D. N.	2
From Mayan and Gordon	3
	$171 = £24.5.4
Total	£44.5.4

Belgian Wounded Soldiers' Fund

E. T. Byrne, Esq....Tls. 100.00
at 5.68 Fr. = Frs. 568.00

Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1917.

SPORTS -:- Latest News of Athletic World -:- GOSSIP

NAVY TRIMS RED SOX, WINNING BY 6-4 SCORE

League Leaders Stage One Rally, But Fall Short; Slips Are Costly

With two out and the score 6 to 1 against them, the slipping Red Sox staged a desperate rally and, aided by a couple of convenient errors, pushed across three runs in the fifth inning yesterday. But that was as close as they came to winning from the Navy. The landsmen collected one more hit than their opponents, but they also tabulated five more errors and the difference was plenty to swing the game.

The sailors registered in the first inning when Collins scratched a hit to third, stole second and drew a throw from Roberts which went to center field, letting him score. Woods poled a three-bagger in the Reds' first but died on the far corner and Sokall drove out a duplicate for it in the second. Glover and Luna relayed the ball in and Stephenson held it, catching Sokall when he stepped off the sack.

The Navy got two more in the third. Hess led off with a rap to left. Conrad rolled one to Porterfield, who threw wild to first, giving him a life and letting Luna, running for Hess, get around to third. Conrad stole second and drew a throw while Luna stole home. Collins' rap to Turner pushed the Navy second-sacker around to third and he came in after Mitchell's long fly to left. Stephenson drew his second walk and Leonard was safe on Clapp's error but Glover struck out.

Bills' terrific clout to center, the longest hit in that direction for the season, gave the Reds their first score in the fourth. Pomeroy got to second on a missed third strike in the same inning but two were down and Hess fanned Blanco.

Conrad started off the fifth with a hit to right. Collins rapped to Bills who threw to Turner for the force out, but the second baseman dropped the ball and everybody was safe. Mitchell flied to Sokall and then Stephenson rose to the emergency and slapped out a homer that brought the score to 6. Bills bobbled Leonard's fast grounder and Glover hit for two bases, sending him to third where he died when Van Kleek fouled to Roberts and Luna went out, Bills to Woods.

Roberts began the Reds' half of the fifth by banging a hot one through the diamond, it squirting off Conrad's glove. He stole second and went on to third when Conrad failed to get Mitchell's throw. Porterfield and Clapp struck out and Red stock fell again. Woods hit to Leonard and it looked as though the inning were over but Van Kleek dropped the throw and Sammy was safe while Roberts crossed the plate. Turner produced a classy single to right, counting Woods and took second himself on the throw. Bills scored him with a scratch hit off second. Bills stole second and then third, but Sokall was out.

It was one, two, three in the sixth for both sides. In the seventh Mitchell got to second on Clapp's wide throw but was run down by Clapp, Turner and Bills. Woods got a hit in the landsmen's last after Porterfield had flied out and Luna had grabbed Clapp's long foul. Turner rapped what looked like another run maker to left center but Luna got it with a running jump and the game was over.

Tomorrow, Blues and Navy meet.

Yesterday's score:

Navy	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Conrad, 2b	3	2	1	1	1	1
Collins, rf	4	2	1	1	0	0
Mitchell, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
Stephenson, 3b	2	1	1	3	2	0
Leonard, ss	4	0	0	0	2	0
Glover, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Van Kleek, 1b	3	0	0	5	0	1
Luna, lf	3	0	0	4	0	0
Hess, p	3	1	2	1	0	0
Totals	29	6	6	21	6	2

Reds	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Clapp, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3
Woods, 1b	4	1	2	7	0	0
Turner, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	1
Bills, ss	3	1	2	4	3	1
Sokall, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Pomeroy, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Blanco, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Roberts, c	2	1	1	6	2	1
Porterfield, p	3	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	29	4	7	21	12	7

By innings:
Navy .....1 0 2 0 3 0 0—6
Reds .....0 0 0 1 3 0 0—4

Home runs—Bills, Stephenson. Three base hits—Woods, Sokall. Two base hit—Glover. Sacrifice hit—Conrad. Sacrifice fly—Mitchell. Stolen bases—Bills, 2; Roberts, 2; Conrad; Collins; Stephenson; Hess; Woods. Struck out—by Hess, 6; by Porterfield, 5; Bases on balls—off Porterfield 2; off Hess, 1. Passed ball—Mitchell.

Umpires—Bristow and Hadley.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.

1 March, "Navajo" .....van Alstyne
2. Overture, "La Dame Blanche" Boieldieu
3 Waltz, "San Sebastian" Dodwell
4. Selection, "The Messenger Boy" Caryll
5. (a) Intermezzo "Cleopatra Finnegan" ..... Moret
(b) Caprice, "The Whistler and His Dog" ..... Pryor
6. Selection, "The Arcadians" Monckton

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

New Scout Section To Be Invested Today

Sikh Lads' Organisation Has Ceremonies At Gurdwara This Afternoon

The recently organised Sikh section attached to the Baden-Powell Scout Association will have its ceremony of investiture at the Sikh Gurdwara, Gordon Road Police Station, at 5.15 o'clock this afternoon.

The ceremonies are to be conducted by Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G., who is Chief Scout and Chairman of the Association. A parade of British and Allied Scouts and Wolf Cubs and Sikh Police will be held at 5 o'clock.

The exercises will be held in the open, outside the Gurdwara, if the weather is fine and inside if it is wet.

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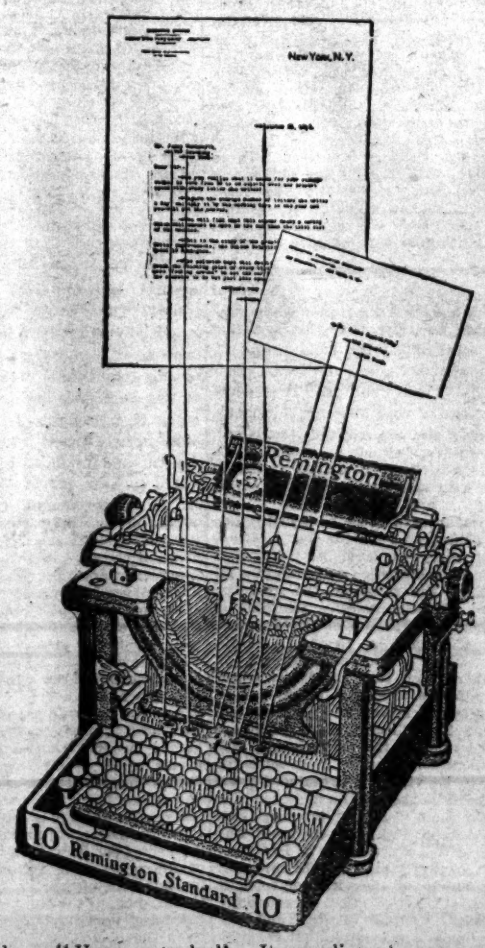

Its uses? Take for example so simple a thing as the addressing of an envelope. Do you realize how much time is lost when the carriage is adjusted by hand to write each line? The same applies to the date line on a letter, or the address, or the indent for the paragraphs, or the "Yours truly" It applies to any line of writing which does not start at the beginning of the scale. The Column Selector makes the setting of the carriage to write these lines mechanical and instantaneous.

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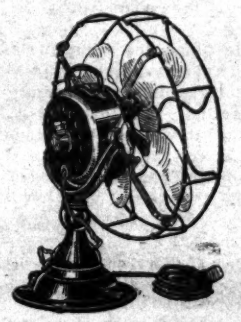

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WEATHER

Fine weather, with variable and moderate breezes.

CARD OF THANKS

THE family of the late Mrs. Alcina Maria Vieira beg to thank all relations and friends for their kind attendance at the funeral, also for their expressions of sympathy and beautiful floral tributes.

14774

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 15, 1917

China Joins The Big War

WHILE the entrance of China in the Great War against Germany and Austria will have little material effect on the progress of hostilities for the near future, the moral effect will be immediate and it cannot be under-estimated. The besieged and war-weary peoples of the Central Empires, whose spirits were recently revived and stimulated by the hope of a separate peace with Russia, have seen that dear vision fade out and in its place come a new one—a vision of 400,000,000 more human beings turned against them. Counting their colonial populations the Allies now have fighting on their side a total of 1,300,000,000 people against the 160,000,000 of the Central Powers—more than eight to one. The list of war declarations brought up to date now stands as follows:

1914

July 28. Austria v. Servia.
Aug. 1. Germany v. Russia.
Aug. 3. Germany v. France.
Aug. 4. Germany v. Belgium.
Aug. 4. France v. Germany.
Aug. 4. Great Britain v. Germany.
Aug. 6. Austria v. Russia.
Aug. 7. Montenegro v. Austria.
Aug. 10. France v. Austria.
Aug. 10. Austria v. France.
Aug. 12. Great Britain v. Austria.
Aug. 12. Montenegro v. Germany.
Aug. 23. Japan v. Germany.
Aug. 25. Austria v. Japan.
Aug. 28. Austria v. Belgium.
Oct. 29. Turkey v. Russia.
Nov. 2. Russia v. Turkey.
Nov. 5. Great Britain v. Turkey.
Nov. 5. France v. Turkey.
Nov. 7. Belgium v. Turkey.
Nov. 7. Servia v. Turkey.
Nov. 10. Montenegro v. Turkey.

1915

May 23. Italy v. Austria.
June 3. San Marino v. Austria.
Aug. 20. Italy v. Turkey.
Oct. 7. Russia v. Bulgaria.
Oct. 14. Bulgaria v. Servia.
Oct. 14. Great Britain v. Bulgaria.
Oct. 16. Bulgaria v. Russia.
Oct. 16. France v. Bulgaria.
Oct. 18. Italy v. Bulgaria.
Oct. 18. Montenegro v. Bulgaria.

1916

Mar. 9. Germany v. Portugal.
Mar. 10. Portugal v. Germany.
Mar. 16. Austria v. Portugal.
Aug. 28. Italy v. Germany.
Aug. 28. Rumania v. Austria.
Aug. 28. Germany v. Rumania.
Aug. 30. Rumania v. Bulgaria.
Aug. 31. Turkey v. Rumania.
Sept. 1. Bulgaria v. Rumania.

1917

April 6. United States v. Germany.
April 7. Cuba v. Germany.
July 22. Siam v. Germany.
Aug. 14. China v. Germany.
Aug. 14. China v. Austria.

On the score of financial and material resources for waging the war to a successful conclusion the odds are still more in favor of the Allied cause. That certain defeat is in store for the Central Powers must have been realised by the Kaiser and his deputy war lords for some months and the general belief among expert observers is that they have been holding on in the hope that Russia would quit or that some other unforeseen event would turn up and give them a chance to make a draw of it. In recent months has arisen the fear that China would be drawn into the arena against them and they have expended millions in an effort to avert this catastrophe. They will spend no more, however, for it is probable that the doors of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, already closed in Peking, and closed here yesterday, have also been shut in the other treaty ports.

The sealing up of the German bank here is likely to be only the forerunner of a series of interesting events arising out of the entrance of China in the war. The German and Austrian merchant ships tied up here are being seized at once, notwithstanding dubious efforts to prove that they were sold some time ago to Chinese. Again, the question of what is to be done with the large German colony now assembled in Shanghai will require consideration. China probably will demand that they be turned over to her for internment. The question of whether this demand will be granted, is, we understand, under consideration among the Allied Powers.

The after-war effect of China's declaration will be felt by Germany and Austria for many years. One way or another, German and Austrian merchants in Shanghai have been able to keep a large percentage of their trade connections intact thus far. All these, or nearly all, will now be severed.

On the general question of China's momentous decision, the attitude of THE CHINA PRESS is well known. We have consistently advocated the step. China has now aligned herself on the side of morality and democracy and has obtained, by her own act, a new guarantee of her future as a sovereign and independent nation. The struggle ahead for the group of Powers she has joined may be long or it may be short but in the end, however far off that end may be, this group will be victorious and it will be strong enough thereafter to maintain the peace and order of the world and to protect the rights of the weak as against the depredations of the strong.

And China now being a member of this great group, dedicated to the safeguarding of democracy and civilisation, the question arises whether it will not be the part of wisdom for the two great factions of Chinese between which civil war is now threatened, to adjust their differences as best they may and devote all their united energies to the task of defeating their common enemy. The southern leaders, we believe, will be ill-advised, whatever their grievances, if they seek to force their issue in the present circumstances.

How Do We Catch Cold?

Though most people, probably, are familiar with the main facts in regard to "catching cold," the details of the association of this common ailment with germs and other causes are by no means so well known. There are plenty of theories, but the trouble with most of them is that they do not fit all cases, or even the greater number of cases. They are admirably set out by Professor Metchnikoff of Paris, who shortly before his death privately gave his views on the origin of colds. The announcement, therefore, that these views are now made public and that a complete account of the latest investigations has been issued by the Bulletin de l'Institut Pasteur will be welcome; especially by those who are frequent sufferers.

Professor Metchnikoff had a saying that science had tried to find the germ in vain. He expressed the belief that the cause of colds had not yet been discovered. Many physicians supposed that colds and their most prominent symptom, catarrh of the nose, were the work of some germ. The French scientist questions this, as being too easy a supposition, though germs doubtless have something to do with catarrh. But how do people catch cold? There is hardly any wandering bacillus that accounts for every variety of an ailment which is like the seven ages of man.

Speaking of the discovery of a germ of common colds by Captain George B. Foster, Medical Corps, United States Army, the experts at the Pasteur Institute in Paris say they are not sure that the identity of this microbe has been established. It recalls the bacillus isolated by the German physician Kruse in 1914, but it is smaller. It is true that these germs are somewhat similar, for both pass through a fine filter, but it may be doubted whether there are two causes of a single thing. In the Bulletin de l'Institut Pasteur, the scientific evidence for and against this bacillus is now given in terms that are easily understood by the people. It is a memorable report, for as an exponent of current scientific knowledge in popular language no other writer has displayed such versatility or lucidity as Metchnikoff.

The main characteristic of cold is that the secretion of the nose in this disease is contagious. Professor Kruse, admitting the contagion contends, however, that bacteria do not account for it. In the course of a common cold the germs to be found in the nose are too few and live too short a time on the mucous membrane to be considered a cause. What, then, is the nature of the well known "catching" effects of cold? The answer is probably to be found in properties of the nasal secretion itself. Professor Kruse was the first to prove that this secretion was contagious. He took from the nose of students, workmen and other persons who had all the acute symptoms of cold, sneezing, headache, stuffiness and catarrh, the thin lymph that was poured out from the inside of the nostrils, and diluted it fifteen times with salt water. This water he filtered, and injected the filtered material into the nose of healthy men who volunteered for the test. Fifteen out of thirty-six developed colds, with their characteristic symptoms. He expressed the result in the following words: "The contagious material of common colds is one of the filterable viruses," that is to say, a subtle, living virus which passes through a porcelain filter that stops the larger known forms of disease germs.

Another remarkable fact was observed. This filtered virus, when examined under the microscope, was free from microbes or they were too small to be visible. Captain Foster, however believes that he has been able to make them visible by growing them on a suitable soil. He corrected and extended the experiments of Professor Kruse, so that it may now be said that the existence of the virus of colds is proved. "From the experimental evidence," Captain Foster adds, "it seems logical to conclude that common colds—of a certain type at least—are infectious; that the causative virus occurs in the nasal secretions and that this virus is capable of passing through a Berkefeld N filter which has proved impermeable to ordinary bacteria." Those who know what a porcelain filter is will realise the extreme tenuity of this poison. That it is a living thing is also clear, for in its visible form it consists of infinite numbers of small black bodies in constant motion. Consequently the old saying that we "catch cold" is literally true, the virus being transmitted from person to person by direct or indirect contact.

In the meantime our views of ventilation have been very considerably modified by these discoveries. The existence of the virus just described does not mean that changes of weather, heat and cold, may be overlooked. Their effects have been fully studied by the New York State Commission on Ventilation. The members of this commission made experiments on 150 men who are especially exposed to extremes of weather and temperature—truck drivers, boilermakers and firemen; they were subjected to heat and cold and humidity in an experimental chamber. The effects of all three on the nose are various. Heat caused swelling of the bones of the nose known as turbinates. They are very thin, delicate plates of bone curved like the screw of a steamship, and under the influence of heat they increase in thickness and grow red. No better idea of this effect can be conveyed than by the glow and incandescence of the wires of an electric bulb when the current is turned on. When the mucous membrane is thus congested it more readily becomes inflamed by irritation or by dust and germs. The presence of germs and dirt in the atmosphere is always bad, and hence fresh air, even if it is too hot or too cold, is a protection from catarrh. Draughts and chilling of the surface of the body produce congestion of the nose. The result is that the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, just as the skin, is flushed with blood and pours out a secretion which cools the body.

It might be added that swelling of the turbinates causes stuffiness of head by narrowing the breathing space. The real problem is how ventilation and heating are to be regulated. Of course it will readily be admitted that hot, humid and close rooms are a fruitful source of colds. The question of heating presents outstanding difficulties. It is somewhat rash to condemn any special method, since the real problem is to keep the air cool and moving.

It is consoling to think that we need not be afraid of cool air, provided it be fresh. As to treatment, apart from ventilation, nothing is said in these reports. The obvious lesson is the avoidance of wo evils—sudden chilling and hot, impure air.—*New York Sun.*

Japanese Press Comment On Topics Of The Day

Burning Enthusiasm And Unselfish Attitude Of Americans Should Teach Lesson To Japan; America And Japan In China

The Jiji learns a lesson of patriotism from America's determination to prosecute the war with vigor, and urges the Japanese people to reflect.

"America's anti-German attitude and financial and economic preparations have become more and more lively since the declaration of war against Germany. She is determined to co-operate with the Entente Powers in the task of crushing German militarism from the foundation and of restoring the permanent peace of the world. We are indeed astonished at the enthusiasm with which America is getting ready to meet the need of prosecuting the war."

The editor then reviews how America is preparing for warlike activities, by raising enormous amounts of war loans, restricting or prohibiting exportation of articles of commerce to prevent the rise of prices, building ships to increase bottoms for carrying war materials, etc.

"Japan, which has her interests in common with other Entente Powers, should take lessons from this attitude of America."

The editor particularly praises Americans for readily deciding to establish a system of conscription, when she is a country based on principles of liberalism, and such undertaking had been considered to be a great difficulty. Then the editor takes note of the readiness with which American manufacturers sold their wares to the Government at cost. All these things attest to the burning patriotism of American people, he observes. In concluding he says:

"Among a section of our country men there are some who jump at conclusions based upon misunderstandings that Americans are a people who have a characteristic to neglect justice, humanity and public welfare, as they care so much for money. But if these persons which regard Americans as worshippers of money should take the fact into consideration that Americans have shown their burning patriotism thus when they are face to face with the great national affair, will not these misguided country men of ours who take pride in their gentleman nation of the east and consider loyalty and patriotism as their own monopoly be ashamed of themselves? We hope and trust that noting this attitude of Americans our government officials and people in general will enter into great realisation."

Japan Wants No Territory

The Sekai replying to Mr. David Lawrence's article in the Japan Number of the New York Evening Post says:

"A recent number of the New York Evening Post, that is the Japan Number, contains an article by Mr. David Lawrence, Washington correspondent of the Evening Post, in which Mr. Lawrence says that America having her own Monroe Doctrine will not object to Japan's Monroe Doctrine in the Far East, but will rather welcome it; doubts whether Japan which does not want any third power to acquire territory in China will consider herself as such a third power also; asks whether in case the interests of England, America, France and other powers are jeopardised Japan would protect then as when her own interests have been jeopardised; and concludes by saying that Japanese American understanding can be reached by the answers to these questions. Judging from the fact that Mr. Lawrence advocates that as a preliminary step Japan and America should exchange their views on these matters in a straightforward manner, we may take it as a straightforward position of American people. Japan should make a straightforward reply to it also.

"In the first place, Japan has no territorial ambition in China. But if a third power should try to annex the Chinese territory and Japan's independence is threatened thereby, as for instance the menacing attitude of Russia ten or more years ago, Japan will be obliged to take up arms, and any rights which Japan may acquire in consequence of it after sacrificing blood shall not be abandoned without cause, as they will be necessary to maintain in order to safeguard against future repetition of the menaces. The establishment of Japan's leases in Manchuria and Mongolia and the conquest of Tsingtau were the results of such military activities. In other words, unless a third power should do something to menace the independence of Japan, Japan shall have no territorial ambition in China. Japan shall be the same as any other power as far as that is concerned. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was formed for that purpose, so was the Franco-Japanese convention, the Russo-Japanese convention, and the Japanese American convention. To doubt whether Japan would class herself as one of the third power in that consideration and to question whether Japan is not preparing to execute her territorial ambition as she does not mobilise her troops in Europe, is indeed an egoistic insinuation. Japan feels greatly embarrassed by it. Japan in view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has done as much as she could on behalf of the Entente Powers. As she should not endanger her national defense she is refraining from mobilising in Europe. But her navy is out in the Pacific Ocean and in the Mediterranean Sea. To ask whether Japan would protect the interests of England, America, France and Russia and other countries in China in case they are menaced, just as much as in the case of her own interests are endangered, is a rather too selfish demand and an unreasonable request. Japan may not refuse to do her service for the Entente Powers if time and circumstances warrant it. That can be seen from the fact that Japan joined in the war in view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. If any unreasonable demand should jeopardise the interests and injure the dignity of Japan, Japan's army and navy shall not forget to show their power."

How To Bring Russia's Weight To Bear

Prince Kropotkin, arriving in Russia after long years of exile, declared that all the thoughts of Russia should be directed towards saving the country from the foreign foe.

"Russia must strike or incur world hate."

M. Thomas, the French Socialist member, recently in Petrograd, says: "Russia will remain faithful to the Allies, and will fulfil all her engagements."

How can the splendid liberty from despotism which Russia has secured be harnessed so that it may help to drag forward the great chariot of international law? This is the great problem of the hour. Would a round-table conference between the Allies clear up the issues? Will the return of Prince Kropotkin to Russia help to show the Russians the danger of drifting?

"Let us remind ourselves of the chronology, which is a little confusing, of the statements and proclamations made by free Russia on the objects of the war," says the Manchester Guardian.

"(1) At the end of March the Provisional Government issued a proclamation to the Poles calling on them to fight for their liberties, and promising them an independent Polish State formed of all the territories in which the majority of the population was Polish. This State, 'bound to Russia by a free military union,' was to be 'a solid rampart against the pressure of the Central Powers against the Slav nations.'

"(2) On April 9, just after the revolution, the Government issued a communication which declared that free Russia did not aim 'at the domination of other nations, at depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupying by force foreign territories.' Its object was to establish 'a durable peace on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own national destiny.' As an example of this last object the Russian people had broken 'the chains which fettered the Polish nation'—a sentence which obviously refers to the proclamation of March 31.

"(3) At the end of April M. Milyukoff, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, circulated a Note to the Allies repudiating the suggestions of a separate peace, accepting the principles enunciated by President Wilson in his great speech to Congress, adopting the ideal of the freedom of oppressed peoples, and promising a strict regard for Russia's engagements with her allies.

"This statement was severely criticised by the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, which declared that it would not allow blood to flow for any object of conquest.

"Nothing was said about Poland, but there was to be no partition of Austria and no conquest of the Straits. In consequence of these criticisms, a proclamation was issued by the Government stating that the Note of the Russian Foreign Office was to be interpreted in reference to the communication of April 9, which repudiates the occupation by force of foreign territories, asserts the rights of nations to decide their own destiny, and says that the Russian people has broken the chains which fettered the Polish nation.

"We cannot extract from this catalogue of declarations and proclamations a very clear idea of what the policy of Russia is. For example, how are we to reconcile the promise of a united Poland with the repudiation of the occupation by force of foreign territories? Is it supposed that Germany will voluntarily consent to the evacuation of Posen and to the formation of a united Poland, especially one that is bound to Russia by 'free military union' and is intended to be a rampart against the Central Powers?

"Again, how reconcile the repudiation of conquest, even in Turkey, with the principle that the settlement must be durable, and that nations have the right to decide their own destiny? Why, for example, should the Poles have that right and the Armenians, the Arabs, and the Jews within the Turkish Empire not have it? Is Constantinople the national patrimony of Turkey, although the Turks are in minority there, and if so what is the length of the prescription that turns a conquest into a patrimony?

"There is no discussion to any purpose of problems of international politics in the terms of these vague generalities, and the British Government in its reply was wise not to attempt such a discussion. It contents itself with asserting in general terms that this is a war of liberation, with subscribing to the principles laid down by President Wilson as to the nature of the political settlement desired after the war, and with making the point so politely that it is liable to be missed that Russia, who proposes to liberate the Poles, has no right to object to measures of liberation in Asiatic or European Turkey, or even in Alsace-Lorraine.

"But the operative part of the British reply comes in the last sentence in which we offer, in conjunction with our allies, to examine all the agreements made between us since the war and if need be to revise them.

"So long as the political settlement is discussed in terms of generalities by interchange of Notes there is no chance of a real agreement. Round a table, not only would differences soon disappear, but the ideas of all of us would be clarified. The resultant agreement might and should be published as the policy of the Allies. It would, we believe, shorten the war and help to loosen the strangle-hold that the German Government has got on its people.

"The British Government, in its suggestion for a conference, has hit on the surest means of settling the doubts of Russia and nerving her resolution for the final stages of the war. But if this conference is to be a success, it should be a conference not of professional diplomats but of men in closer touch with the people and with a power of political imagination that service in diplomacy does not ordinarily ensure."

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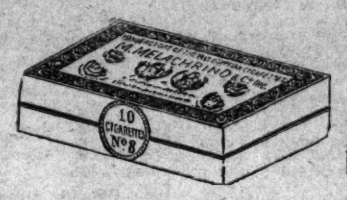

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

BY GOLLY- I'LL SNEAK OUT EARLY THIS MORNIN' BEFORE MAGGIE GITS UP-IF I DON'T SHELL MAKE A TOUCH-
OH- PAPER-BOY!! COME HERE-
BY JOVE-IF SHE KNEW I HAD A HUNDRED DOLLARS IN ME POCKET-I'D NEVER GIT OUT:
GEE WHIZ- I LEFT ME COIN IN ME OVERCOAT- I'VE GOT TO GIT BACK BEFORE SHE'S UP!
TOO LATE!!!
YE-ES-SEND OVER FIVE HATS- I'LL PICK THEM OUT- I'LL PAY CASH:

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Great Schism Between Beauty And The People

"The counting-house . . . created a new class and a new art without breeding and without ancestry, and set this art and this class between the hut and the castle, and between th hut and the cloister."

—W. B. Yeats.

"The Great Schism between Beauty and the People is complete," says "Muezzin" in the Athenaeum.

"We are left in a world of tolling multitudes on the one hand, robbed not only of their native art and literature, but even of all capacity and opportunity for appreciating the magnitude of their loss, and on the other hand of poets and artists who are unable fully to minister to the spiritual needs of civilisation because they are cut off from its basic realities, because their art is divorced from labor, because they cannot draw sustenance from that ultimate source of all that was beautiful in the work of man until the days of the Renaissance, the heart of the people.

"How does this schism affect the prospects of modern English literature? Is it a disease which is past healing, an evil inherent in the nature of things, and likely to grow worse instead of better? Or are there any signs on the horizon that it is but a temporary phase which is already passing away?

The writer finds that "the modern English Muse standing like a broken signpost in the midst of our industrial wilderness, plaintively and helplessly pointing us backward along the road of history to that mediaeval civitas Dei which the spirit of man can never again revisit or inhabit. Inquiring why the Middle Ages should possess this strange attraction for the artists and poets of our day, we discovered an answer in the fact that modern art and literature were suffering from the evils of a great schism—a schism from which the Middle Ages were free, being as they were the last period in which art and literature were happy, that is to say, were at once comprehensive in vision and popular in origin.

"And we saw that if Beauty is ever again to reign in our hearts and sanctify our life her votaries must start, not by losing themselves in mediaeval dreams and imitating mediaeval forms which have long since become inappropriate to human needs, but by learning the great lesson which the Middle Ages can teach us, the lesson of an art and a literature springing straight from the soil of reality.

"The only poetry that can save us is a poetry of the people, for the people, and, in the end, by the people; if you will, a poetry which is gloriously and unashamedly 'vulgar' after a fashion of which Walt Whiteman has given us a foretaste. Poetry and art must be born again, and born, like every savior of mankind, in humility among laboring people. Poets and artists, there is no room for you in the inn, if you but knew the things that belong unto your peace; come out and lay your precious burden in the manger!

"The Great Schism is still with us; and we must now consider the causes which brought it about. There was, in truth but one cause, though it affected society in a series of waves each on more devastating than that which preceded it. This cause was the rise of the shopkeeper, the accession to power of our old friend Sir Andrew Freeport, and later of his heir Sir Andrew Undershaft. To the eye of a visionary poet at the end of the fourteenth century the mediaeval world presented itself as 'a fair field full of folk.' Since that day the armies of commercialism have laid waste that fair field in four separate campaigns, and each time under a fresh leader.

"Burns was not the founder of a new school of popular literature; he was the last and greatest representative of the traditional folk-poetry, which had until then escaped in its remote Lowland home the disasters that had overwhelmed it elsewhere. The case of Wordsworth was more typical. His poetry was about the people, but not of the people, for the people, or by the people; for, when all is said, he was a middleclass person writing for a middleclass public.

"Ere Burns died, or Wordsworth wrote his first poem, commercialism had taken a new turn in its development which was to revolutionise the habits of the people more profoundly and universally than any previous change in the history of the human race. The dalesmen of Cumberland and the peasants of Ayrshire could not hope for long to remain untouched by the tides of the modern world. The Industrial Revolution was upon them.

"This attack by the army of commerce, this time captained by the Manufacturer (ironical title!), upon the mediaeval way of life, deprived the people of the last elements of beauty which still remained to them. It destroyed, that is to say, the beauty of the earth upon which their eyes rested, and the beauty of the work which their hands were enforced to perform.

"Once the discovery was made that this island which Shakespeare hymned as 'a precious stone set in the silver sea' was precious in a sense he had not dreamt of, that it was, in fact, nothing but a lump of coal and iron, the process of disembowelling was begun, and the 'fair field full of folk' was defiled with smoke and dirt, scarred and gashed with the wounds that busy greed makes in its search for wealth.

"Nor was this all, for the peasants, thronging to the places of manufacture, and forced to live herded together in mean dwellings set in monotonous rows, rapidly forgot the face of Nature, grew inured to the prevailing ugliness of the unsightly circumstance amid which they passed their lives, lost the customs and traditions which had given unity and significance to rural existence and became in a word, disinherited, unseeing, dumb. What had once been the folk were now, in the expressive phrase, the masses. And even their labor was no longer crowned with the immemorial joy of creation.

"Until the era of the Industrial Revolution all work in the world, however arduous, whatever it cost in sweat and tears, was in its essence artistic, and, being so, instinctively and naturally took upon it the forms of beauty. The advent of the machine made all this a thing of the past, or where it still survived a thing hourly in danger of destruction.

"The human body which had hitherto toiled to its own rhythm, was now obliged to bend itself to the inhuman motions of the engines of manufacture; the human hand, once accustomed to fashion and mould the stubborn material of its craft under guidance of a directing imagination was now merely the feeder and tender of the iron and steel monsters which had usurped its function; human personality itself seemed threatened with extinction, it was become part of machinery, the necessary link beween two as yet imperfectly combined mechanical processes."

A Delicious Cool Drink Of Chocolate

Iced chocolate is a most delicious warm day drink and here is a recipe for making it, about which one house-keeper is very enthusiastic. First, according to her directions, make a chocolate sauce of 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of water and about 3 tablespoons of cocoa which has been mixed to a smooth paste in about ¼ cup of water. Cook until it forms a thick, smooth sirup. Let it cool, then flavor with extract of vanilla. Beat 2 or 3 eggs well, add them to the chocolate sauce and beat all together thoroughly with an eggbeater. Then add enough milk to make a drink of the approved color and taste. Serve in tall glasses, with cracked ice. Garnish the top with whipped cream.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Mishima Maru	July	9
Tsuyama Maru	June	8
For Liverpool		
Kashima Maru	June	30
Katori Maru	June	3
Sado Maru	July	31
For New York		
Tatsuno Maru	May	21
Toyooka maru	Aug.	10
Tsushima Maru	July	11
For San Francisco, etc.		
Persia Maru	July	6
Siberia Maru	July	30
Tenyo Maru	Aug.	13
For Tacoma		
Hawaii Maru	July	19
Justin	July	13
Panama maru	Aug.	10
For Seattle		
Yokohama Maru	Aug.	6

Siccawei Weather Report

rather hot weather. Thunder clouds 13.—Cloudy but fine and still and lightning in the north of Shanghai at 6 p.m. Several shallow depressions cross the Yellow Sea, and the southern part of the Eastern Sea. The cyclone which has struck the coast of Kwantung in the vicinity of Hongkong seems filling up.

14.—Fine weather somewhat cooler in the morning, when the breezes are still from the northern quarters.

Tuesday, August 14, 1917.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		754.89	755.30
" " inches		29.70	29.74
Variation mm. for 24 h		†2.69	†2.51
Variation mm. for 12 h		†0.75	†0.06
Wind	Direction	SSE	SSW
	Kilom per hour	15	17
	Miles	9.3	1.06
Temperature	Cen	26.92	31.24
	Fahr	27.2	88.4
Humidity: co		98	76
Rabu-sity 5-10		8	5
Rainfall mm.		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

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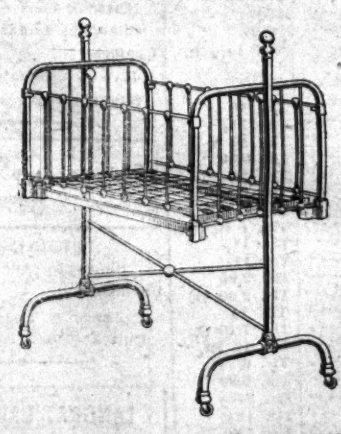

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6¼ B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtsze	$190
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 305 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 47 S.
Kochien	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$118 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 72
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 77½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 93
International Pref.	Tls. 64
Lacu-kung-mo'w	Tls. 71 B.
Oriental	Tls. 42 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 136
Kung Yik	Tls. 15½ Sa.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.80
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Sutler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$96
Green Island	Tls. 7.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14¾
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 Sa.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.80
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1¼
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2.60
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 10
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.10 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¼
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7.80
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 13¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9
Permata	Tls. 3¾
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
T-bong	Tls. 19 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.15 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 220

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 14, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 98⅞=Tls. 1.01 @ 72.7=Mex.	$1.40
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.4125
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1807
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/1=Tls.	4.89
exch. @ 72.7=Mex.	$6.73
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42 1/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅝
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/1
London	Demand	4/1⅛
India (nominal)	T.T.	301½
Paris	T.T.	563
Paris	Demand	563½
New York	T.T.	97⅛
New York	Demand	97¼
Hongkong (nominal)	T.T.	68
Japan	T.T.	52⅝
Batavia	T.T.	230

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/2⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/2⅝
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/3⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/3⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	563
New York	4 m-s.	97½

Customs House Exchange Rates For August

Hk. Tls.	4.63 @ 3/10⅝		£1
„	1 @ 533½ =	Francs	5.94
„	1 No quotation	Marks†	4.85
„	0.97 @ 92⅝	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 55⅝	Yen	2.00
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.25
„	1 @ 48⅜	Roubles	$5.35
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 14, 1917.

Official

Hall and Holtz $15.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.50
Shanghai Lands Tls. 77.50

Unofficial

Java Consolidated Tls. 19.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 77.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, August 14, 1917.

Unofficial

Padangs @ Tls. 13.25 cash
Cultys @ Tls. 9.00 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 12 was 77 tons."

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FRAZAR & Co.

Oriental Cotton Co. Meets

A statutory meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the General Managers, H. E. Arnold, 4 The Bund, in accordance with the Companies' Ordinances.

Mr. H. E. Arnold, who occupied the chair, was supported by Messrs. R. Ure Hummel and G. A. Richardson, directors.

He said:

"Gentlemen, This meeting has been called chiefly to comply with the Companies' Ordinances. The printed report which has been in your hands for several days gives you the information which it is necessary to state at this stage of the company's existence. The transfer of shares from the old to the new company has been a tedious business but locally can almost be described as complete, those outstanding being held by shareholders abroad with whom it is difficult to communicate or by enemy subjects.

"Since the formation of the company your directorate has lost the valued support and advice of Mr. W. S. Davidson, who resigned on leaving for Canada. The vacancy thus caused has not as yet been filled by the Board.

"Should any gentleman care to ask any question in connection with the business of this meeting I shall be pleased to reply to the best of my ability; otherwise, the meeting is closed and I thank you for your attendance."

No questions were asked, and the meeting then terminated.

The statutory report of the Company read as follows:

Capital.—The Capital of the Company is Shanghai Taels 1,000,000 divided into 20,000 Ordinary Shares of Tls. 30 each (fully paid up), Tls. 600,000; 4,000 Preference Shares of Tls. 100 each (unissued), Tls. 400,000; Shares fully or partially paid up otherwise than in Cash, Nil.

Receipts of the Company.—The Company has to date issued 15,000 shares of Tls. 30 each in exchange for an equivalent number of shares of The Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. and it is anticipated that the balance of 5,000 shares will be dealt with in due course.

Preliminary Expenses of the Company.—Including all Fees, about Tls. 1,000, which has been paid out of Working Account.

COAL PRICES HIGHER AS WINTER NEARS

Conditions Point To Much Speculation Among Buyers In The Fall

In the coal trade the prospect is that another historical boom is anticipated after this month, because the stock coal at depots in various parts of the country is fast running out.

Buyers are hurrying up their purchase at present on account of their anticipation of another fall boom. Because they were thrown into a difficult position this spring owing to the hesitancy at the speedy rise in prices buyers are now anxious in their operations and every rise in price is speedily acquiesced in by them.

This attitude of buyers has already had its influence on the visible stock and in its turn affected the trend of the trade. In Kyushu, indeed, abnormally high freightage has proved a check to the running out of the stock but in Hokkaido and Tokio no such checks are in evidence and the stock is steadily reduced quite contrary to the usual trend in Summer.

According to a recent census the stock at the Sumidagawa depot was 13,700 tons against 14,300 tons of June. In Hokkaido the reduction has been more rapid. At the end of June the stock was 82,020 tons against 106,300 tons at the close of May. At Wakamatsu and Moji at the end of July there were 302,700 tons against 301,550 tons at the end of June.

Judging from the rate of working at different mines the replenishment of the visible stock can not be easy. The import of mining machines is difficult and if owners' orders are accepted by foreign machine men the arrival of the ordered machines is delayed. According to a certain mine owner the acquisition of machines is now almost hopeless. Labor is also getting scarcer every month, as industrial booms have called labor away to other safer and more paying lines. In spite of their intense efforts at coping with the increase in demand mine owners have been able in the first half of the present year only to increase 20 per cent of the production in Hokkaido and 10 per cent in the Kyushu and Fukushima fields.

In the meantime demand for fuel has increased apace. Not only industrial workers but carrying organs have consumed more coal and in the first half of the present year their demand showed an increase of 20 per cent over last year. The export of coal has declined somewhat because of the scarcer supply to tonnage, but now the foreign demand is reviving with an astonishing vitality, because in Hawaii, British India, and South Pacific a coal famine is threatening. Those foreign points will pay whatever price is quoted by suppliers.

Thus the prospect for the trade is bright. Mine owners have already sold out the latter months of the present year and some of them even declare to have nothing more to sell. It is in these circumstances that in September, when most supply contracts have to be renewed, much speculation or rivalry will be in evidence among buyers.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. has held its 92nd annual meeting at Edinburgh, when the Chairman placed before the members a prosperous report.

Notwithstanding the war conditions, the company has had a record year, large increases being shown in most departments. The assets now exceed £11,000,000, £3,000,000 of which is made up of Government war loan and securities.

In addition to this, the company provides the large sum of £162,000 per annum as taxation, and 235 of the Staff are serving with His Majesty's Forces.

A dividend of 20% has been declared, which it is interesting to note is more than covered by the interest received from investments alone, thus demonstrating the strength of the company's finances.

The company's local agents are Messrs. Rayner, Heusser and Co., and Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd.

RUBBER OUTPUTS

Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber from the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., for the month of July, 1917, was 13,121 lbs.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE THRIVING IN SHAPE

New York, July 30.—Telegrams from France tell of a visit of inspection made by General Pershing to American headquarters at the front. The commander of the American expedition reports the soldiers in excellent condition.

FOR

LAND

IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD

Phone 4757

CANTON GIVES FILLIP TO SOCIAL EDUCATION

Leading Citizens Back Movement For Big Extension Of Association's Activities

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Canton, Aug. 6.—Social education is coming to be realised as one of the most needed services in Canton. With the support of the Civil Governor and other leading citizens, the Council of the Kwangtung Educational Association has just passed a resolution to raise funds to have in the different parts of Canton, for a beginning, reading rooms, popular lectures, playgrounds, small libraries, and the like. The Council has also decided to improve the site and repair the offices and garden of the Association Hall.

The new officers of the association are: President, Ching Tso-yee, A.M., dean of the High Normal School; vice-President, Ching Sheong-fan, former president of High Normal; chairman of the executive committee, S. Y. Wu, dean of the Canton Law School; chairman of the school committee, Chang Shi-hi, dean of science, High Normal; chairman on educational statistics, Chan Lok-sang, editor of the Chung Hua Hsin Pao; chairman of the committee on athletics, Lee Ming-tak, director of athletics in the High Normal; chairman on social education, Ho Kim-ng, Principal of Nam Mo Middle School.

Among the members of the Council are Chung Wing-kwong, vice-President of Canton Christian College; Frank W. Lee, principal of the Pui-ching Baptist Academy; Yang Kai-hong, Henry V. Noyes Memorial College; B. Y. Lee, B. Pedg., principal and N. C. Ho, A.B., instructor of Pearl River Academy; Chang Woo, B.S., instructor of the High Normal; Y. N. Lee, A.B., instructor of the High Normal; and Hin Wong, B.S., president of Kwangtung College.

The association will soon publish a monthly or quarterly. Under the auspices of this association and the supervision of Mr. Ching Tso-yi, an educational conference of delegates from different districts will be held August 16-26. Before the conference, athletic or physical training teachers from all over the province will have an institute. All these will take place at the High Normal School at the Great South Gate.

Arrangements are being made for the coming national track and field meet at Canton November 8, 9, and 10, when at least a hundred athletes from all over China will participate, besides well-known athletes from Japan and Manila who will be invited to give exhibition games and individual demonstrations.

Mr. J. H. Crocker of the National Y.M.C.A. at Shanghai, hon. secretary of the National Athletic Association, was in Canton July 30-31 consulting the Civil Governor and other leading citizens about the arrangements. The officers selected to look into the meet and perfect the arrangements are president, Gen. Li Yuan-hung, Vice-Presidents, Tong Shao-yi, ex-Premier of the Republic, and Hon. Chu Ching-lan, Civil Governor at Canton; hon. chief secretary, Mr. Lee Ming-tak, director of athletics in the Canton Government High Normal School; chairman of the committee on entries and events, Mr. Chung Wing-kwong, Vice-President of Canton Christian College; chairman of the committee on finance, Mr. Chan Lim-pak, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Canton; vice-chairman of finance, Hon. Lau Chu-pak, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong, and Mr. Chau Hsien, vice-president of the South China Athletic Association.

Mr. Hin Wong, Scout Commissioner of Canton, is considering the proposition of having a national scout rally and conference at Canton at the same time with the national athletic meet, and the officers of the athletic meet have consented to give the matter their attention.

Mr. Crocker was guest at dinner of the officers of the South China Athletic Association at the Oriental Hotel evening of July 30, when many things were informally discussed. Among those present at the dinner were Messrs. Chau Hsien, Lee Ming-tak, Hin Wong, Wong Kung-mo, Ching Tso-yi, Wong Shiu-king, Ho Kim-ng, and others.

Director W. W. Marquardt of the Bureau of Education of the Government of Philippine Islands was in Canton July 30. He gave a lecture before a large audience at the Government High Normal School that day. While here Mr. Marquardt was entertained by Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan at dinner, where he met many well-known Cantonese educators. Mr. and Mrs. Marquardt are on their way back to America where they will still further interest the public on behalf of education for the people of Philippines.

The Y.M.C.A. is making rapid progress in Kwangtung. In Swatow, Kongmoon, and Sunning City there are now associations in active operation. The Sunning Association has now raised almost enough funds for its intended new building, while the Kongmoon workers are also very active. The Kongmoon Association is also trying to form a troop of boy scouts for those who are too young to take up the association activities.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on August 14th 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	12-14
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	14-16
Promfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Small	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	16-20
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	8-12
Appricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	5
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	„	10-12
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	6-8
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	6-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	15-20
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.65
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 14.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 18-35
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.50
Bran	„	$2.05

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Fire—Life—Marine—Motor Car

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Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First - Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Chefoo, North China

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL AND ANNEXE

(Hotel Francais)

The leading hotel in Chefoo. Delightfully situated, facing the sea.

Comfortable single and double bedrooms, with bathrooms attached.

First class cuisine, under foreign supervision. Selected cellar.

Large dining room and terrace facing the sea recently built Electric light. Cinema.

E. BERRUCHON, Manager.

13714

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THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO'S TSINGTAO BREWERY

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

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Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000
Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10.000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400.000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10.000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

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Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
Parr's Bank, Ltd.

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Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
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Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
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K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
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Head Office:
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National City Bank Building.

London Office:
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Branches:

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Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

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Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
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Havana	San Paulo
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The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital .....Yen 30,000,000
Paid-Up Captial ...Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasahara.
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for August 15th and 16th

"LIBERTY"

Thrilling and Sensational Serial, in 20 Episodes, each two reels.
Featuring
MARIE WALCAMP AND EDDIE POLO
A romance of American life. A drama of today, swift in action, powerful in story, plot, situation, with military atmosphere.

Showing, 5th and 6th Episodes, entitled:
"LOVE AND WAR" and "THE DESERT OF LOST SOULS"
Four Reels

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
Depicting all the principal events.

"Toodles, Tom and Troubles" — Falstaff Comedy
"From Altar to Halter" — Ham and Bud Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing August 14th
and for a Short Season only.
CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS OF

"THE CAMEOS"

9—Star Artister—9
From the World's Leading Theatres
Complete Change of Programme guaranteed nightly
Plenty of fans to keep you cool.
Prices: Dress Circle $3, Orchestra Stalls $2 and Pit $1

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MESSRS. S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

OPEN-AIR CINEMA

at the Public Garden
AVENUE JOFFRE NO. 474
(Ex-German Garden Club)

COMMENCING
ON SUNDAY, 12th AUGUST

Programme from Sunday to Wednesday, August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. Performances at 9.15 p.m.

Under the Auspices of the
ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Present
THE OFFICIAL
ITALIAN WAR PICTURES
Showing also the Super Screaming Triangle Keystone Comedy in 2 Parts
"DASH AND COURAGE"
and the other amusing comedies:
"The Substitute" "The Gangster"

Admission Prices:
Adults 70 cents & Children 40 cents.

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening
at 9.15
Change of Programme
on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 2 Woochang Road [Near Chapoo Road]
Programme for August 15th and 16th

"IN DUTCH WITH A DUCHESS"
Comedy

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"
The Wonder Serial of the World. In 15 Episodes, each Two Reels.
TONIGHT
Showing 11th & 12th Episodes, entitled:
"THE GREAT SACRIFICE"
And
"THE STOLEN SHADOW"
Four Reels

"DIRTY WORK IN A BEANARY"
L-Ko Comedy.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Every Monday and Friday
Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight and Tomorrow-night
August 15th and 16th
SPECIAL SELECTION OF INTERESTING FILMS

A photoplay of distinguished inspiration dealing with a vital modern problem.

A story of great love, great jealousy and great revenge.

"The Terrible Poison"
In Six Parts.

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
and the comedy film
"Calamity Anne's Inheritance."

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly
7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT
THE DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE
IN 3 PARTS
"THE WHIRLWIND"

Nothing ever conceived for the screen compares in intenseness; superb acting, and powerful situations of this story.

Showing also the fine comedies:
"SLIPPERY SLIM GETS SQUARE"
"ZIZI" and "REVELATION"

Prices as Usual.

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Fushimi Maru .....Sept. 4
Kitano Maru .....Aug. 21
From San Fra cisco
China .....Aug. 26
Ecuador .....Aug. 31
From Tacoma
Chicago Maru .....Aug. 14
From Seattle
Shidzuoka Maru .....Aug. 29

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 18	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 21	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap	O. S. K.
" 25	5.30*	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 6	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
" 12	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 17	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 16	10.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 17	8.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 18	..	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 18	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Venezuela	Am	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 19	noon	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 23	1.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 25	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 21	1.00	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 31	11.00*	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept 16	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 15	4.00	Ningpo	HsinPeking	Br.	B.&S.
" 15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
" 16	9.00*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 16	..	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 18	1.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 16	10.00*	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br	B.&S.
" 17	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 19	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br	B.&S.
" 25	..	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
" 26	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 15	10.00*	V.h.w., C'foo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
" 15	11.00*	Haichow and Yochow	Paoting	Br.	B.&S.
" 16	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 17	..	T'tsin, Dairy & T'tao	Konoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 17	11.00*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 17	4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 18	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br	B.&S.
" 21	8.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Tachangmaru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br	B.&S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Fuiyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
" 21	M.N.	do	Nganking	Br.	B.&S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 14	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
" 14	Dairy	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
" 14	Antung	Hakushin maru	872	Jap.		
" 14	Japan	Fuyo maru	1263	Jap.		
" 14	Japan	Sardinia	6574	Br.	P. & O.	PWE
" 14	Hankow	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 14	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
" 14	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 14	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 14	Swatow	Paoting	1073	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
" 14	Japan	Chefan maru	1784	Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 14	Chefoo & Newchwang	Kansu	1862	Br.	B.&S.
" 14	Swatow & Hongkong	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 14	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	1570	Br.	B.&S.
" 14	Koochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 14	Dairy	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 14	Japan	Fumi maru	332	Jap.	
" 14	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
June 13	Dairy	Alma	585	Br.	M. B. Co.	9 p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	YWGW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
July 17	Hongkong	Donnell	1344	Am.	Pengkee & Co.	YPD
Dec 17	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Aug 8	Ichang	Irene	838	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	YFDW
July 24	Hankow	Kuling	498	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	TKDD
July 25	Japan	Katsura maru	223	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
July 28	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	M.B.K.	ODW
Aug 13	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
July 30	Hankow	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
July 29	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J.M.&Co.	KND
Aug 13	Japan	Sado maru	6297	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Aug 5	Foochow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 6	Hongkong	Teucer	8650	Br.	B.&S.	HWYK
Aug 13	Japan	Taga-maru	3784	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Aug 13	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 10	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
Aug 13	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
Aug 11	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. T. Nemoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere for Kobe:—Mr. L. Lion, Miss Foster, and Mr. Chenet. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Beudin, Mr. Bedoni, Mrs. A. E. Sandbach and infants, Mr. and Mrs. B. Giles, and Mr. J. L. Bowker.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning for Hongkong:—Mr. C. Fisher. For Canton:—Mr. A. N. Spencer.

Per I.C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith and Mr. J. B. Southmayd.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.s Str. Tachang M. Capt H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at about 12 o'clockk midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, August 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77,

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar will leave on Friday, August 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt Monkman, will leave on Friday, Aug. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, August 15, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on August 16, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Aug. 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru Capt. T. Kamiashi will be despatched from the Okura's pootung wharf on August 17, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Aug. 19 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Feight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Catpain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku M. Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Aug. 17 at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in frint of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANNG. and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday nd Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Venezuela"	Aug. 18, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917

(Subject to change) ..

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, *Agent.*
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons)	Capt. T. Nemoto,	Aug. 20,	21

(For Hongkong)

			arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Saito,	Aug. 15	16

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

			ar.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	Aug. 15	17

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

			arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Aug. 15,	17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
WMR	Apr..	Interned	Decidee	Fr g-b.	630	..	..	
Int. DW	Apr..	do	Dide Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
8 p.	Apr..	do	Fushimi	Jap g-b	180	..	..	
P&OBI	Apr.16	do	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	43	McFeaters
P&OBI	Apr.29	do	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Delano
BRN	Apr.13	do	Quiros	Am g-b	250	4	55	Lewis
P&OBI	Apr.14	do	Samar	Am g-b	243	4	33	Brown
8 p.	Apr..	do	Suimda	Jap g-b	190	..	..	
8 p.	Apr..	do	Toba	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
BNR	Apr 14	do	Villalobos	Am g-b.	870	4	55	Partello
CNWP	Apr..	do	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	..	..	

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Japan

At present rates of exchange the cost of a round trip ticket, good on the large "Empresses," Shanghai to Yokohama and return is less than Mex. $100.00. Connection is made in Yokohama with returning steamer about 2 1/2 days after arrival. The rest of the time you are on board ship.

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 10	1917
"KOREA MARU"	20,000 "	Oct. 8	"
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Oct. 18	"

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

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North China Insurance Co.'s Building.
Telephone No. 3220. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road).

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(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8, NOV. 19, JAN. 31

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AUG. 26, NOV. 6, JAN. 17

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(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool)

	Tons		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	——	Aug. 21
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 31
IYO MARU	12,500	——	Sept. 10

FOR HONGKONG.

SADO MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 16

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Sept. 17
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Oct. 13

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Aug. 19
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Aug. 21
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Aug. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 28
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Sept. 1

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Aug. 16
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito.	Aug. 23

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 18

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Sept. 18, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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SOLE AGENTS: THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO. 638-A: Tiendong Road, SHANGHAI.

14552

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Chinese Press Comment On Declaration Of War

The Sun Pao: It is questionable whether people are really anxious for war, and perhaps the extent of its importance will depend upon the amount of success.

The Eastern Times: The question following the entry into the combat by China is, "Can the military and naval forces of the Republic join hands for the defence of the country?"

Since the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany China has had increased civil strife and her navy and army have not been on good terms. To discard all former differences and be united against a common foe during this crisis is nothing short of an impossibility.

But decision for war is final and the split between army and navy is still on. The outlook is dangerous.

The Republican Daily News: Th Peking Government declares war on Germany today "in the name of humanity" in order to be in tune with the democracy of the Allies. We are quite in favor of the move itself, but according to our Constitution it requires passage by Parliament in order to secure genuine public approval. Now Parliament has been dissolved, there is not the means of obtaining the voice of the people.

It is an easy matter to re-convocate the original Parliament, if Tuan is willing to admit that the dissolution of the old Parliament was unconstitutional. It is an easy matter to decide on war by Parliament. Yet the Peking Government refuses to do so. It casts away the Constitution and hates public opinion.

We should distinguish, therefore, the act of the Tuan Government, in war against Germany and Austria and the real attitude of the people towards such a move.

The Tsong Hua Sin Pao: Since the severance of relations with Germany, we have had the military conference, the dissolution of Parliament, the restoration of the monarchy and today the declaration of war against Germany. The question which has caused numerous disturbances throughout the country during the few months is today settled.

War is a great misfortune to mankind in general, but with a divided country as a result of the severance of relations with Germany, our entry into the conflict is particularly unfortunate.

However, war is a grave measure. Even if we are not satisfied with Tuan, we have no alternative but to recognise the move and assume the responsibility of the people of the Republic of China, since it is in the name of the Republic of China that war is declared.

But we must have the Tuan Cabinet understand that during the time of war, even with a united China, we may not be able to execute our work easily. The government should now win the approval of the people and not declare war against its own people while warring against a foreign foe. Another advice we like to give to it is to carry out the principles of democracy in order to fight against a nation of militarism. Look inward. Do not allow militarism to govern our own country while taking advantage of the beautiful doctrines of democracy advocated by the world powers. Above all, do not allow this day to be a day memorable of misfortune!

First War Steps Taken By Peking Government

(From the Chinese Press)

The War Council has decided to allow Teuton civilians to have free residence under watch of local authorities, to disarm all enemy warships, to confiscate all merchantmen, to close down the Deutsche Asiatische Bank and have it liquidated, to withdraw the right of extraterritoriality granted to Teutons and to dismiss all Teuton employees without compensation.

Tuan Chi-jui will be appointed Generalissimo of the military forces of the country. Two high military officers will be appointed to assist him. Tuan has decided to send Wang Tah-hsieh, the Foreign Minister, to England.

The sale of provisions will be regulated by the government.

The government is despatching commissioners to watch the operations on the western war front. They started for the front yesterday. The Ministry of War will send its chancellor, Chen Kuan-hung, and the Naval Ministry will send the head of the navigation department, Ling Shan-king, to England by way of Russia.

Special war commissions will be delegated to the United States, England, France and Japan.

Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh, in compliance with the order of the Central Government, has given 40,000 rounds of ammunition manufactured by the Hanyang Arsenal and also 20,000 to the 20th division.

The National Defence Commission has been organised with the ministers and vice-ministers of war, navy, communications and foreign affairs, together with the chief of the general staff and other high military authorities, as its members.

The Republic will be divided into four classes of defence areas. The first class consists of territory where foreigners reside. The second consists of provinces on the border lines, the third where bandits and robbers are found, with the remainder in the fourth class.

On account of the opposition from several provinces to the establishment of the National Council, the government is now considering the measure to ask the provinces to send five of the members of the Old Parliament from each province as a compromise.

V.C. FOR AIRMAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 12.—In connection with the award of the Victoria Cross to Captain William Avery Bishop, of the Canadian Cavalry and Flying Corps, who already possessed the D. S. O. and Military Cross, the Gazette records a story of wonderful daring and skill. Captain Bishop, who had been sent out to work independently, first flew to an enemy aerodrome. Finding no machines about, he flew to another, 12 miles in the rear of the enemy's lines.

Seven enemy machines, some with their engines running, were on the ground. He attacked these and a mechanic, who was trying to start one of them, was seen to fall.

One machine got off the ground, but, at a height of 60 feet, Captain Bishop fired fifteen rounds into it, at very close range and it crashed to the ground. A second machine got off the ground. He fired fifty rounds, at a range of 150 yards, into it and it fell into a tree.

Two more rose from the aerodrome. He engaged one at a height of 1,000 feet, emptied a drum of ammunition into it and it crashed to the ground. After emptying another drum into the fourth machine, Captain Bishop flew back.

Despite the fact that four hostile scout machines were above him for a mile on his return journey, they did not attack and he reached his station with his machine very badly damaged by shot.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, August 14.—Official.—A new loan will shortly be floated for Yen 100,000,000. It will bear interest at 5 per cent and will be used principally to facilitate the renewal of the Russian loan for Yen 70,000,000 and partially to facilitate the adjustment of foreign exchange.

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, August 13.—Marquis Luigi Gerolamo Canfalonieri, the new Italian Ambassador, arrived today. His credentials will be presented after the Emperor's return from Nikko in September.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. P. Conedoch, Kerfoot Pan, K. Y. R. Pan, S. Tucqueton, and H. C. William, have left the employment of THE CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
W. H. KEEBLE,
General Manager.

14736

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day removed to 130-A Szechuen Road, next to the Y.M.C.A. Building.

All business will be transacted there.

LEE HING PRINTING CO.
Telephone 3736.
Shanghai, Aug. 3, 1917.

14655

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

If any article sold by us is found to be dearer than the same article sold elsewhere, kindly inform us and we will make the necessary reduction.

Motor Delivery Service.

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1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.
Telephone North 639.

14319

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13731

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Dental Surgeon,
Room No. 134. Telephone No. 200
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
By appointment

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
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SHANGHAI PRESS, LTD.
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JOB PRINTING, ART PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTE PROMPTLY! NEATLY!
Representative will be sent on application
Telephone: North 2652

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917. and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2088	836	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1020
2345	1113	633	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1955	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1128	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	1705	1615
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	1655	1605
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1631	1541
1132	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	1332	1225
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	1042	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	806	640
7.	‡		220		‡	5.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	756	1812
1038	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	604	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	340	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	120	1033
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	2345	810
9.	‡	—	420		‡	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	2329	2017
1156	839	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	1953	1412
1204	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	1945	1412
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	1648	928
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	620
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1456	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	525	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1953

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.39	9.00	12.50	18.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.19	14.57	19.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.42	15.52	19.41	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.14
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.08	14.80	16.14	17.43	..	4.06
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.05	17.50	18.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	$15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.05	T.P.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.30	Second	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	5. 12.00	Day	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	20.01	P.M.R.	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20		..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	16.18	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.05	9.55	12.50	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.55	13.40	16.53	19.16	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.58	17.56	20.50	5.08
WUSIH dep.	7.51	12.22	13.44	16.18	18.31	..	6.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.45	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.29	..	7.13
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	9.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.45	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20 22	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.46	15.15	16.55	18.45	20 30	22 45

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	6.28	7.46	10.16	12.25	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	21.40
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.00

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jaosfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Langhua Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*18.45*	*19.00*
Langhua Junction dep.	....	*8.23*	*9.43*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.53*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Songkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.16	18.57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16 45	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang Aa dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 58	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.01
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.38
Chang Aa dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12.30	15.57	18.54
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.09	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Songkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Langhua Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.58*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.39*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.59*	....
Langhua Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17.22	18.39	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.58	14.17	....	17.32	18.49	....
Jaosfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	...	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.22	18.05	19.15

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

PUBLIC AUCTION
Preliminary Notice

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION for Account of the Concerned on or about

25th August, 1917

A Quantity of High Class European Grade Oak

very suitable for Furniture Dealers and Building Contractors.

Full particulars by later advertisement.

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., LTD.
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 14th August, 1917.

14780

Chinese Telegraph Administration

The Public is hereby notified that, since China has declared war on Germany, the following temporary measures for all traffic will be enforced. Telegrams from all German firms and individuals are not accepted for transmission.

1. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk only.
2. Telegrams must bear plain signature of sender at end of text.
3. Telegrams without text are not admitted.
4. Private telegrams in plain language must be written in Chinese or English.
5. All Telegrams are subject to censorship.
6. Private code telegrams sent by Chinese should be accompanied by a translation in plain Chinese or English and codes submitted to telegraph office.
7. Private code telegrams sent by Foreigners should bear stamps of their respective Ministers or Consuls and where no Consuls are stationed telegrams should be translated into plain Chinese or English and codes submitted to telegraph office.

(Signed) CHOW WAN-PANG,
Manager & District Director.

Shanghai, August 14, 1917.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2458.

Outbreak of War between China and Germany and Austria-Hungary

The public is hereby notified that, in view of the declaration of War by the Chinese Republic against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, of the measures which will be taken consequent thereon, and of the necessity for the preservation of the peace and good order of the Foreign Settlement, and acting upon the representations of the Chinese Authorities and of the Senior Consul, the Council has sealed up the premises of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, No. 14 The Bund.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 14, 1917.

Wanted to Purchase

Cold Storage Plant (Refrigerator) of about 500 cubic feet capacity
and
Motor Launch of about 30/35 feet in length.
Both not necessarily new.

Apply to "A.B.C." c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

NOTICE

Examination and assessment of damages on cargo ex the S. S. HAZEL DOLLAR will be held on Thursday, August 16th, 1917, at 10.30 o'clock a.m. at the Shanghai Hongkew Pootung Wharf.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

14767

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

NOTICE TO MARINERS
No. 642.

China Sea

Foochow District.

Approach to Sansha (Samsa) Inlet—Ragged Point.

Uncharted Rock.

NOTICE is hereby given that an uncharted rock has been found in the approach to Sansha (Samsa) Inlet about ¾ of a cable to the North-eastward of Ragged Point. There is said to be a least depth of 7 feet over the Rock at Low Water of Spring Tides.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 14th August, 1917.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
With which is incorporated the
MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO.

STATE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we have this day voluntarily relinquished the agencies of the above-mentioned Companies.

J. P. BISSET & CO.

August 11th, 1917.

14755

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have this day appointed Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company Agents of this Company.

H. G. SIMMS,
11th August, 1917. Secretary.

We have this day been appointed Fire Agents for the North China Insurance Company, Ltd.

J. P. BISSET AND CO.
11th August, 1917.

14756

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey ?
=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=
Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

NOTICE

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company hereby notifies that Mr. B. C. Haile has been appointed Agent for that Company at Shanghai, effective August 1st, 1917.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
B. C. HAILE, Agent.

18 Nanking Road
(Palace Hotel Building).

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., hereby notify that on August 1st, 1917, the agency for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was handed over to Mr. B. C. Haile who has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.

14714

Born 1915.
Still Existing.
WIDLER & CO. 太 司 W 公 平 CHUNGKING
Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

APPLICATIONS DESIRED

The China Agency, I. C. S., has been requested to recommend men with special training of the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS for the following positions:

- Construction Superintendent
- Computer (Building Specifications & Estimates)
- Inspector (Knowledge of Building Construction and Office Routine required)
- Surveyor
- Works Superintendent (Knowledge of Chemistry required)
- Architectural Draftsman
- Salesman
- Expert Stenographer
- Civil Engineering Draftsman
- City Surveyor (Shanghai)
- Advertising Man
- Sign Painter
- Illustrator
- Accountant (Chinese)
- Bookkeeper (Chinese)

Apply to China Agency,
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, 11c NANKING RD.
giving details as to training and experience.

RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

A SUGGESTION !
THE BEST AND ONLY THE BEST AT ANY PRICE
"BLUE RIBBON" FRUITS
Packed by Wm. Cluff Co.
OBTAINABLE AT
GRIFFITHS' STORES
143 Bubbling Well Road

"MODERN"
DUPLICATOR – PRINTER
Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.
WILL MAKE 50 COPIES
WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON
From $12.00 to $20.00 according to size
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

PER HOUR $3.00 PER HOUR
Minimum Charge $1.00
is the rate charged by the
MARKT GARAGE
for a Comfortable, 4-Passenger FORD
PHONE 4257 PHONE

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 260

TRAIN SERVICE FROM AND TO TIENTSIN
(194/28)

The public is hereby notified that on account of washout on this Line between Tientsin West and Yangliutsing, the following arrangement has been made to facilitate travelling between Tientsin and the South and shall be enforced from tomorrow until further notice:—

1.—Passengers from Tientsin are to book their tickets either at the Tientsin East (Settlement) or the Tientsin Central (City) station.

2.—They are to proceed, after tickets have been booked, to board the Railway Steam Launch lying near the International bridge at the French Concession. The Launch will leave at 12.00 Noon for Chentangchuang.

3.—The train will be waiting at Chentangchuang where passengers are to register their baggage and go on board. The train will leave Chentangchuang at 1.00 p.m.

4.—Passengers to Tientsin will be transported to Chengtangchuang where the Railway Steam Launch will take them therefrom to Tientsin to disembark near the International Bridge at the French Concession.

5.—The Fares from and to Tientsin will remain the same, no extra charge will be collected for the Launch Trip.

BY ORDER,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 8th August, 1917.

14763

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39, Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14718 A.22

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14624

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED at Kuling, bungalow, September to January. State terms, particulars and location. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

14775 A.17.

EDUCATIONAL

DO YOU WANT to learn English, the commercial language of the world? English conversation is our speciality, now is the time to start. The Modern School of English, 21 North Szechuen Road.

14768 A.15.19.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9407

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1948

Cosy little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer.
Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

TO LET, with board, furnished room with bathroom. Apply to 92, Range Road.

14769 A.21.

TO LET, well-furnished room, with bathroom and balcony. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

14779 A.16.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool, superior furnished, large bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs, bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

14732

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED by local firm, energetic canvassers for Shanghai. Applicants must state age, nationality, previous experience, and salary required. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.

14778 A.25.

WANTED, an experienced printer, capable of taking charge of an old established printing office in the Straits Settlements. One with knowledge of the working of Linotype machines preferred. Good prospects to competent man. Apply, with references and stating age, nationality, and salary required, to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

14718 A.15.

WANTED, European dental surgeon has a vacancy for a pupil to learn dentistry. For particulars and premium required, apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

14687 A.19.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.O., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

OFFICE BOY, well-recommended, can type from copy well, seeks employment, wages $18 per month. Please apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

14767 A.17.

AMERICAN, 24 years old, at present employed, desires to better himself. Has knowledge of shipping both import and export. No objections to outports. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

14765 A.16.

YOUNG AMERICAN lady seeks position as typist and general office work. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

14753 A.16.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and typist desires extra work after office hours. Reliable and accurate. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

14751 A.18.

BRITISH subject thoroughly conversant with shipping and general work, seeks immediate position. Best of testimonials. Many years' experience; no objection to outport. Apply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

14749 A.16.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14134

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, from November, in Western or Central districts, furnished flat of two or three rooms, with board, for married couple. Meals to be served privately. Send terms and full particulars to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

14773 A.16.

WANTED by a quiet young lady, room and board in an American family. Terms must be moderate. Reply, with full particulars, to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

14770 A.18.

WANTED: A furnished apartment or small house for the month of September, with privilege longer period or lease. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

14764

WANTED by gentleman (Allied) in Hongkew or Central district, a large room with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. Russian or Eurasian family preferred. Reply, stating terms, location, to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.

14760 A.19

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, twenty second-hand ricshas, rubber-tyred: have been used a few months only. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

14772 A.17.

WANTED, second hand speedometer, lighting set, and automatic horn for motor-cycle. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

14766 A.17.

WANTED, sailing yacht and-or motor-boat, in good condition. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, motor-cycle, must be cheap, in good working order. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, 5½ h.p. Ferro motor, complete with high-tension magneto, reverse gear, propellor and shafting, etc., in perfect running order. At present installed in boat, and can be tried at any time. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

14777 A.17.

WANTED, a hunting cabin-cruiser, hull suitable for installing motor. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

14777 A.17.

FOR SALE: Large lace factory has various kinds of laces in stock. Can deliver $50,000 to $60,000 monthly. Will accept small or large orders at reasonable price. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

14703 A.15.

FIRST-CLASS violin players required for Saturday and Sunday evenings. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS.

14759 A.16.

WANTED B. S. A. sight in good condition. State price wanted. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

14762 A.19.

FOR SALE, pure-bred English pointer pup, two months old. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.

14750 A.15.